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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1860.

A MEMBER FROM EGYPT.

The Republicans have really elected a member of the Legislature in Lower Egypt! NATHAN CREWS, Republican, has a majority of *fifteen* in the district composed of Wayne and Edwards, over Thomas Cooper his Democratic competitor. We received a dispatch a week ago from D. T. Linegar, the Republican candidate against Logan, saying that Crews was elected, but thinking it too good to be true, omitted to publish it. We have now the official result before us, and the figures are as follows:

Wayne Co., Crews	762	Cooper	993
Edwards Co., Crews	600	Cooper	354
	1362		1347

making 15 majority for Crews.

Jonas Mordan, Democrat, ran as an independant candidate in Wayne, and received 40 votes, which helped to elect Crews, though he ran far ahead of his ticket. Douglas has 824 majority over Lincoln in the district.

The Republicans will open the session with 40 members in the House of Representatives, and the Democrats with 34. And when the rightfully elected member from McDonough gets his seat, our side will have 41 members, being seven majority in the House and one in the Senate, or eight on joint ballot, when the two Houses meet to re-elect Judge Trumbull. When Douglas was re-elected, he had eight majority on joint ballot. The Legislature is reversed, and the Republicans are eight votes stronger than they were in the last Legislature, and their opponents are eight weaker, making a change of sixteen votes.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

The Electors of President and Vice-President in the several States are required by law of Congress to meet on the first Wednesday of December next, which is the 5th day of the month, at such place as may be designated by the States respectively. In Illinois the place designated is the seat of Government—Springfield—and we believe the other States have generally fixed upon their respective capitals. The commissions to the Electors must first have been transmitted to them by the Governor. The Electors, having met on the day designated, must proceed to vote by ballot for President and Vice President of the United States, one of whom must be a resident of a different State from themselves. They must then make three copies of all persons voted for as President and Vice President, which must be signed by all the Electors voting—one to be sent to the President of the U. S. Senate by a messenger, one to be transmitted to the same person by mail, and one to be placed in the hands of the Judge of the U. S. District Court for the District in which the voting takes place. The cover or envelope which contains the votes of Electors must be so designated in writing, and duly signed. If any vacancy occurs in the Electorral College of any State, the act of Congress authorizes the Legislature of the State to provide for filling such vacancies. In this State a majority of the Electors may fill vacancies by ballot.

It is extremely desirable that the Electors throughout the country should make their arrangements to be at their respective capitals at least one day before the time fixed by law. Some lee-way must be given for accidents and detentions on the road, and one day is little enough.

A WEAK DEVICE.

The *Times and Herald* learns that Walker, to whom the Democratic County Clerk of McDonough gave the certificate of election to the Legislature, has resigned, and proposes running the race over. We think it safe to assure him that, in case he makes an active canvass, he will come out so far ahead on the second trial as to render it unnecessary to throw out the Prairie City poll book. Indeed we have no idea that he will have any competitor at all. But he will be no nearer a seat in the Legislature after the second election than he is now. McCandless was fairly elected to represent McDonough county in that body, on the 6th inst., by a majority of the people of the county. That is the only election which the Legislature will recognize, and he will be admitted to his seat with but little delay. The resignation dodge, sharp as it may be considered by those who contrived it, is hardly enough so to win. But go ahead Walker! With no competitor in the field, you are bound to come out first best, and we are not so hard-hearted but that we are willing to have you win, especially as you will have no chance to do any damage afterwards.

ILLINOIS ELECTION.
[OFFICIAL RETURNS.]

We publish the full vote for President in 99 counties, and reported majorities in the three remainder, and the vote for and against a Convention to form a new Constitution, as far as heard from:

	Lincoln	Doug's.	Bell.	Breck.	For.	Ag'st.
93 Co's, (off.)	165,174	150,342	4,029	2,144	161,010	136,652
Cumberland	629	909	9	7		
Cass	1,046	1,301	19	5		
Grundy	1,412	710		3	1,467	651
Jackson	825	1,157	118	28		
Menard	962	1,035	66	11	790	1,367
Wayne	620	1,654	48	5	266	1,948
	170,068	157,108	4,289	2,203	163,583	140,619

REPORTED MAJORITIES.

The other remaining counties are reported as follows:

Counties.	Linc'ln.	Doug.	Counties.	Linc'ln.	Doug.
Brown	..	449	Randolph	..	200
Ford	87	..			
				87	742

RECAPITULATION.

	Lincoln	Doug's.	Bell.	Breck.	For.	Ag'st.
99 Co's (off.)	170,068	157,108	4,289	2,203	163,583	140,619
3 " (rep.)	87	742				
Total	170,155	157,850	4,289	2,203	163,583	140,619

Lincoln over Douglas, 12,305; over all, 5,813. Majority for Convention 22,964. The returns for the Convention are only from 87 counties.

PREPOSTEROUS PRETEXT.

The telegraph reports A. H. Stephens of Georgia, as demanding of the States which have passed Personal Liberty Bills, to repeal their acts, and upon their refusal, then Georgia will go out of the Union.

How many slaves has Georgia or all the Cotton States put together, lost in consequence of the Personal Liberty Bills of Northern States? They probably never lost a slave. They have hardly suffered to the value of a dollar by reason of those laws, which were passed to protect the citizens of various States against kidnappers.

Stephens and his brother conspirators are seeking for a *pretext* to offer to the world in justification of their treasonable purposes. They want to get out of the Union, and they allege the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave Law as the reason therefor! As they have lost no slaves, that dodge is transparent. The cause of the disunion feeling lies far deeper. The cotton States demand free trade in slaves, and more slave territory. They want the African slave trade revived, and the laws against it repealed. They want their "institution" extended into Mexico and Central America. They want the Constitution interpreted according to the Dred Scott decision—making slavery National. They want a slave code enacted for the Territories. They demand the privilege of transit and temporary sojourn in the free States with their slaves, as claimed in the Lemon case! And lastly, they want the Federal Government to be placed in their own hands. The enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law is among the least of their wants, as it is of no practical consequence to them, though put forward to mask their real purposes. Who will be deceived by the preposterous pretext presented by Stephens?

A New Constitution.

As it is now certain that the people have ordered a Convention to be held to form a new Constitution, the next step to be taken is pointed out in the following provision of the Constitution:

"If it shall appear that a majority of all the electors of the State *voting for Representatives* have voted for a Constitution, the General Assembly shall, at their next session, call a Convention, to consist of *as many members as the House of Representatives at the time of making said call*, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same place and by the same electors, *in the same districts* that chose the members of the House of Representatives, and which Convention shall meet within *three months* after the said election, for the purpose of altering or amending this Constitution."

The number of members will consequently be seventy-five. The Legislature will fix the time for holding the election to choose Delegates to the Convention.

The Vote in Missouri.

According to Thursday's St. Louis *Democrat*, the vote in Missouri, with sixteen counties still to be heard from, stands as follows: Douglas, 56,201; Bell, 55,191; Breckinridge, 23,121; Lincoln, 16,641.

The counties to hear from gave the Douglas candidate for Governor 1,000 majority over the Bell candidate at the August election. We think it is safe to announce that Douglas has carried *one* State—Missouri. Where is Jim Green, who deposed him as Chairman of the Committe on Territories. Green is now the under dog in the fight.

A Doubting Thomas.

Judge Douglas was in Mobile on Thursday last. The *Advertiser* tells what he thought of the result of the election. It says:

"The Judge places little confidence in the reported news from Illinois. He says it will take two or three days to hear from Egypt, where the great Democratic strength lies. *He is quite confident that both Illinois and Indiana have gone for him.* We sincerely hope that he is correct in this."

His "confidence" will give way when he hears from "the land of Canaan, sweet Canaan." The darkness of Egypt could not save him.

Post Office Decision.

The Postmaster-General has decided that when sealed letters containing bills of lading are opened in the presence of the postmaster, and found to relate only to the cargo of the vessel by which they were received, postage should be remitted.

Iowa Election.

We have collected the following official returns of the Iowa election:

Counties.	Lincoln.	Douglas.	Bell.	Breck.
	President, 1860.			
Benton	1028	722	..	..
Black Hawk	1122	556	4	17
Cedar	1548	1002	..	..
Cerro Gordo	157	58	2	7
Clinton	1974	1450	51	60
Clark	592	444	..	..
Clayton	2089	1571	5	14
Chickasaw	550	306	..	..
Dallas	612	434	6	8
Dubuque	2092	3059	63	56
Fayette	1529	835	..	5
Guthrie	326	301	..	..
Henry	2149	1083	66	..
Iowa	782	682	11	..
Jasper	1203	639	..	51
Jefferson	1463	1245	38	4
Johnson	1804	1448	111	26
Jones	1453	1098	..	30
Keokuk	1381	1195	..	20
Lee	2618	2635	136	30
Linn	2226	1290	80	24
Mills	441	327	14	16
Mitchell	585	172	..	6
Monroe	888	751	7	30
Montgomery	152	81	2	10
Muscatine	1840	1283	109	85
Mahaska	1639	1231	18	5
Polk	1303	1073	36	22
Page	469	290	10	22
Poweshiek	721	484	..	..
Ringgold	348	182	3	3
Scott	2287	1377	115	79
Tama	775	412	5	..
Taylor	314	218	..	2
Wapello	1298	1685	22	38
Wayne	579	648	7	3
Woodbury	129	117	5	..
Winneshiek	1332	780	..	6
Van Buren	1667	1548	18	57
	46,014	31,812	944	741

Lincoln over Douglas, 11,202; over all, 6,517.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.
By Last Night's Mails.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1860.

THE SOUTHERN EXCITEMENT.

The conviction grows stronger here every day that some satisfactory solution of the present excitement in the South will yet be found.

Precautions have been taken to prevent any collision between Federal and State authorities in South Carolina, or to excite jealousies which might provoke difficulty. There is a very strong disposition there among the more discreet leaders to postpone any demonstration which might test the issue practically until the close of Mr. Buchanan's term, while those more rash, like Mr. Keitt, are anxious to precipitate it, expecting he will remain passive. I predict the experiment will not be tried before the 4th of March, and delay must insure wiser counsels, and perhaps lead to an indefinite postponement.

It is probable that Georgia and Mississippi will send Commissioners to the South Carolina Convention, asking her not to take any final step until their Convention can be assembled, which will be ordered when the Legislatures meet, or to make whatever action may be determined on contingent upon their acquiescence. As she desires the co-operation of these States, such a request could not be declined.

Another suggestion is made by those who regard the danger as grave and imminent. It is to propose certain amendments to the Constitution, covering the basis of a new compromise, as provided by the Vth Article, the movement to be made immediately on the assembling of Congress. The impression is, this would arrest any further proceedings.

All such palliatives, however, do not reach the seat of the disease. South Carolina desires to secede, and is now committed to make the trial in some form. The question had better be settled decisively, rather than suffered to fester.

Mr. Buchanan's friends deny emphatically that Mr. Keitt had any authority for his statement in Columbia last night, that the President was "pledged to secession."

One of the Banks here refused to take South Carolina bills at any rate of discount to-day. In a fortnight more they will depreciate 20 per cent. This is one of the effects of the projected secession.

MR. STEPHENS AGAINST SECESSION.

Alexander H. Stephens has written here distinctly declaring against secession, but in his usual desponding tone as to the future.

PARTIES IN GEORGIA.

There will be a reconstruction of parties in Georgia upon the direct issue of Union or Disunion, in which the latter faction will be defeated worse than in 1851.

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.

Trustworthy intelligence here authorizes the statement that all speculations concerning Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet are unwarranted, premature, and have received no sanction, direct or indirect from him. No offer or overture has been made in any quarter, and none will be until the President elect has had time and reflection to examine the whole ground carefully, and to satisfy his own mind, before inviting other counsel. Mr. Lincoln has been accustomed to think for himself, and can afford to let the newspapers and politicians make cabinets until he is ready to act.

THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT CHARLESTON.

The Washington Light Infantry at Charleston, one of the oldest and most respected volunteer companies there, was put in charge of the U. S. Arsenal in that city, where deposits of arms are made, for prudential reasons, with the consent of the Government, because the presence of Federal troops as a guard, after the late occurrences, would probably have precipitated a collision.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1860.

Letters from different parts of the Confederacy continue to pour in upon our leading politicians of all parties, as well as the President and heads of departments, showing the deepest concern about the threatened disorders in the United States. The advices from business men, especially, show a deplorable state of things, even in those communities which are loudest for secession. The wealthiest planters and factors are sensibly alive to the embarrassments and sufferings that must result from the announcement that the banks nowhere will pay for bills drawn against cotton until their acceptance in England is heard from. The spirit, however, which seems to animate the commercial classes there may well make the misanthrope think better of human nature. They are resolved to act towards each other as brothers, with generous forbearance and mutual assistance in pecuniary affairs. Yet pressure and privation are already upon those accustomed to luxury and ease, and in these respects they have only the beginning of sorrows, unless something is promptly done to allay the growing excitement.

Whatever may be alleged to the contrary, your readers may be assured that the President views the crisis with his habitual calmness and composure—that he firmly believes the Union will still be preserved—that he admits neither the constitutional right nor the expediency of secession, and that when the proper time shall arrive for addressing his fellow citizens of the whole confederacy, he will speak in such a tone and act in such a manner as will justify him in the minds of all candid and enlightened and patriotic men.

The Union sentiment is constantly increasing here. It is believed that the agitation in South Carolina and other Southern States is likely to react upon the slave population injuriously. The fire eaters have been admonished by the Union men that their present course is tending to stir up slave insurrections. The more intelligent mulattoes, it is feared, may look upon the secession movement as a plan for prolonging their term of servitude, which they have been led to suppose, by their masters' speeches, would come to an end with the election of Lincoln. Many fear that they may become so exasperated by the probable defeat of anticipated emancipation, through efforts at secession, that they will arise in revenge. All good people shudder at the possibility of such a result.

[Special Dispatch to the World.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.

Since the adjournment of the South Carolina Legislature, a thousand rumors have met their death, and the excitement has mostly subsided here. Business is still dull; and in Georgetown, where more business is done usually, affairs are at a stand still.

RETURNING FROM MARKET.

Several boats, loaded with grain, returned on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal lately, because of the inability to make sales—quite a rare occurrence.

SECESSION PAPER.

This kind of paper does not find favor on 'change. South Carolina bank notes were refused by brokers to-day at any discount. Two prominent merchants, one of this city, and one from Virginia, to-day received advices from a Boston house that no further credit would be extended, but that the cash must be forthcoming on sales. This recoil on the South, and the already ruined credit of South Carolina, will operate to dampen the heat of extremists.

A SHREWD PREDICTION.

Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs, the largest banking firm south of Mason and Dixon's line, predict that business operations will return to their even tenor in less than sixty days, when the South shall return to its senses and behold its prostrate business interests.

THE DECLARATION.

The new Declaration of Independence, sent to the *Constitution*, was a mere draft by a Southern clerk here, and which that paper was foolish enough to publish. The President takes no notice of such a whimsical, unofficial act.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.
[From the N. Y. Tribune, 15th.]

The steamer Alabama, which arrived here on Tuesday from Savannah, brought about 24 cabin passengers, one-half of whom were banished from that city because of their Northern birth. One of these persons, John Devinney, has called upon us, and from him we gather some facts in relation to this new phase of the Reign of Terror. Mr. Devinney was in the employ of Harnden & Co., Expressmen, in Savannah, and received, on Saturday morning, a notice that he must leave the city immediately. A notice was served, at the same time, upon Mr. Coe, an employee in the same office, that he also must leave. Expostulations were useless; the assurances of both men that they had in no way interfered with Southern institutions, and had no intention of doing so, were not listened to for a moment, and they were threatened with immediate death unless they departed at once. As no alternative, therefore, was left them but either to face death or leave, they left in the afternoon of the same day. Their only fault was that they were Northern men. Mr. Devinney being a native of Philadelphia, and Coe of one of the Eastern States. The man who was most instrumental in their banishment, was one James White, master of transportation on the Georgia Central Railroad. This White is himself a Northern man, but, having lived for some years in Georgia, and become a slaveholder, he is so far trusted as to be permitted to prove his faithfulness by such villainous services as these. Three of the passengers on board the Alabama, were a gentleman, his wife and daughter, who had resided in Augusta for several years. This gentleman is a physician, and the hue and cry was raised against him by one of whom he endeavored to collect a debt. This method of settling pecuniary claims is a favorite one in Augusta, as our readers will remember. This gentleman barely escaped with his life, and neither he nor his family were permitted to bring away anything but the clothes on their backs. Another of the passengers was from Lexington, Georgia, but all except these four, were from Savannah, and all were banished, without any other reason given than that of Northern birth.

THE SECEDERS AT HOME.
[Special dispatch to the N. Y. World.]
CHARLESTON, Nov. 14.

There is much discussion as to the proper mode of selecting delegates to the convention which meets at Columbia on the 17th of December.

Several prominent gentlemen who have been named, declined. It is generally conceded that there will be but one ticket in each district, and that pledged for secession.

The Legislature meets again on the 26th inst. Some committees will not dissolve during recess. The banks are going on as usual this morning. Their officers will probably decide this afternoon as to their future course. The opinion gains ground to-day that they will suspend before Saturday.

A meeting of Hayne and Meeting street wholesale merchants was held last night to take into consideration the subject of suspension. They unanimously determined to pay all debts due the north as long as they could raise money and do so.

The Clinch rifles, of Augusta, telegraphed to the Washington Light Infantry, of this city: "We are ready to go with you." The minutemen, of Norfolk, Va., have written to this city for a pattern of the Palmetto flag. Three hundred men are ready in that city to move, paying their own expenses, to the assistance of any State that the Federal Government may attempt to coerce into submission.

Many are afraid Alabama or Georgia will secede before South Carolina holds her Convention, and thus rob her of her long cherished glory. Some hope it will not be peaceful secession. They desire blood to be spilt to cement it forever.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Nov. 14.—Senator Toombs has publicly declared he will, under no circumstances, serve in the Senate after the inauguration of Lincoln.

The military convention was called a year ago for the purpose of reorganizing the volunteer system, and without any anticipation of the turn events have taken. Their action meets with hearty response from a large majority of Georgians.

Delegates from sixty-seven military organizations declared, by a vote of more than two to one, in favor of secession. The others only voted against the expediency of the declaration.

THE FEELING IN BALTIMORE.
[Correspondence of the N. Y. World.]
BALTIMORE, Nov. 12, 1860.

* * * Having given you all of any moment in relation to the great battle in this State, I may say something of the Southern gong-beating now going on so vigorously in South Carolina, *a la Chenois*. I have not heard of one single secessionist in this city or State. On Saturday there appeared two Southern fire-eating merchants in our market. One of them, wearing a cockade in his hat, went into a coffee-dealer's establishment, and said he would take one hundred bags on the usual terms. "You should not have it if you paid for it in gold, cash down, while you wear that thing in your hat," said the indignant dealer. Another cockade buyer essayed to buy some carpets from one of our largest carpet houses, and got a sharp "cussing" for daring to outrage public sentiment here by such an exhibition on his hat. "Not if you measure out five dollar bills by the yard, should you have a single yard of my carpets." This is a fair specimen of the feeling in this city against disunion or secession.

But money matters are out of sorts, solely because people are beginning to think that the South is bankrupt, and all this hullabaloo is a mere cover to hide it. The merchants who have fostered the secession outcry at the South are now paying for their whistle, and they are paying for it dearly, too. But it now looks as though the disunionists are about to come down. They have and they have not sent for Major Breckinridge to hold them back, since they find that all this preparation for war does not move the President elect a single hair, does not swerve the Lincoln electors from the performance of their duty by voting for Lincoln and Hamlin. It was thought, as Mr. Boyce of South Carolina said a few days ago, that the Lincoln electors might be scared into voting for Breckinridge, or that Mr. Lincoln might be caught napping. The last move is to fillibuster in the House next February so as to prevent the electoral vote being counted, and so defeat the formal election of Mr. Lincoln.

Some very Alarming Stories Spoiled—Letter from Hon. John M. Botts.

The following extract of a private letter from Hon. John M. Botts, shows how much reliance is to be placed on some of the alarming reports that reach us from the South:

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. —, 1860.

MY DEAR ——: The letter published in the *Herald* from this place, in regard to the feeling and condition of things in this State are fabulous and unfounded to the last degree. There is nothing in the world going on here, relative to raising and arming and drilling troops, that would not have occurred had there been no election at all—even to the encampment and parade of cavalry in this vicinity, which was gotten up last spring for the purpose of getting up an "esprit de corps," and which broke up last night, and all have returned to their homes and daily avocations—yet it is announced by the correspondent of the *Herald*, among a thousand and one other stories, equally as unfounded, that it was a preparation for war, growing out of the election of Lincoln. Virginia is sound to the core on the Union question, and has no idea of being hitched to, or dragged into any movement that looks like one of disunion. I am truly and sincerely yours, JOHN M. BOTTS.

THE WIDE-AWAKE BANNER TOWN.—Libertyville, in Lake county, which took the banner at the great Wide Awake demonstration in this city, promised to give over a hundred Lincoln votes. She has more than redeemed that promise, having given 110 votes for Lincoln. Her former vote was 65, and her Wide Awakes numbered 78.

THE CITY.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The call of the civil docket in this Court, with a jury, will be resumed on Monday morning, commencing at No. 2186.

ADJOURNED OVER.—The Grand Jury in the Unites States Court have adjourned over until Monday.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—This evening is to be the last appearance of the popular actress Miss Ince.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.—Healy's portrait of Abraham Lincoln is on exhibition at his studio, No. 133 Lake street. It is the best that has been taken of our next President.

SAM. COWELL'S CONCERT.—This inimitable vocalist and humorist gives three concerts, at Kingsbury Hall, that will be more laughed at by their audiences than any ever given in Chicago.

COMING EVENTS.—Next week will be a busy one, unusually so. The Burch Divorce case commences its hearing at Naperville on Monday, to continue for three or four weeks. In the Superior Court, in this city, three murder trials are to take place.

SMALL THIEVING.—Residents of the North Side complain of frequent petty knaveries, probably committed by boys, in the way of stealing copper boilers, plumbers' fixtures, &c., &c. The Reform School is a good remedy, which should be applied.

THE GLOBE CATASTROPHE.—Yesterday noon John Rolfe, one of the deck hands of the propeller Globe, severely injured by the recent explosion on that vessel, died in the Marine Hospital. Deceased was a German, and a resident of Buffalo. This death makes the number of persons killed by the explosion fifteen.

☞ The Prisoner of La Vintrosse, being No. 11 of Beadle's Dime Novels; Leslie's Family Magazine for December; Vanity Fair for this week containing another letter from "Artemus Ward;" and a stock of those new, neat, and fashionable square envelopes have been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

THE FISHER-STONE CASE.—This slander suit which has been in progress for several weeks, was to be given to the jury last night. There is many a chap in full blown practice on a specialty, who have not received the preparation of half as much medical lore, as has been emptied upon that jury, who, after all they have just gone through, will undoubtedly consider their release a great deliverance.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The members of Garden City Division, No. 422, Sons of Temperance, are hereby notified to meet at the office of Dr. Horace Wardner, corner of Randolph and Clinton streets, on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of attending in a body, the address to be delivered by L. D. Wilkinson, Esq., before the Tenth Ward Temperance Legion.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The concert of this new and promising musical organization, to take place on Monday evening, will be a brilliant affair. All active members of the Philharmonic Society who have not received their tickets to the concert, can be supplied at E. I. Tinkham's banking office. Persons wishing to join, thereby availing themselves of the concert privileges, should apply at the same place.

LECTURES ON PALESTINE.—Rev. Mr. Ryder's lectures on Palestine, delivered at his church, St. Paul's, (Universalist) for two successive Sabbath evenings past, have been listened to by large and attentive audiences. The third of the course will be given to-morrow evening, and the attendance comprises many aside from the usual audiences at that church. The speaker's personal reminiscences of travel come happily to the aid and illustration of his scholarly attainments and research.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—The City Mission for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, will hold a public missionary meeting in St. James' Church, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of interesting Episcopalians and others in the good work of systematic relief among the poor, gathering their children into an Industrial and Sunday School, and providing for a Free Church.

Bishop Whipple is expected to be present with several of the city clergy, from whom addresses may be expected.

THE HAYMAKERS.—The performance of this cantata last evening at Metropolitan Hall was a success in all respects. The hall was filled to overflowing, and hundreds went away unable to gain admission. There is no denying the fact that the subject and music of this piece is highly appreciated and heartily endorsed by a large number of our people. This, the interest and gratification they manifest from the first note to the last, plainly shows. It is to be repeated on Monday evening. Secure tickets beforehand, and go early, for there are no reserved seats—first come, first served.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The grand jury for this court have closed their labors. Only three bills were found, one for murder and two for horse stealing. The former is the case of Michael Kehoe, of Blue Island.

There are now three men charged with murder in our jail, and their trials will take place as soon as possible in this court. These are Hageman, indicted for the murder of his journeyman baker at Holstein; McEnroe, indicted for the murder of an unoffending man at Lyons, and Kehoe, above mentioned. The case of Kehoe will probably be taken up first, and tried this week if possible. No indictments were found in the case of Mary Dubois, Randolph Houser and Ellen Egan, and the court ordered the prisoners to be released from jail.

SUDDEN MADNESS FROM THE BITE OF A DOG.—Yesterday morning a large brown dog, an attache of a Randolph street beer saloon, bit an expressman's horse. The dog, notwithstanding his associations, may have rendered him averse to water as a beverage, had nevertheless manifested no symptoms of hydrophobia, but his sudden biting of the horse got up several serious cases of madness, for the expressman got mad and shot the dog; the dog's master got mad and threatened to lick expressman; and a large crowd got together and gazed at the scene. The report of the pistol called together a large street assembly, for since the secession of the Tenth Ward, the most feverish apprehension has prevailed, lest that new nation undertake to steal Deacon Harvey's money chest. When it was found a dog was the only victim, everybody was unmeasurably relieved.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT—ANOTHER WARNING.—Last evening, the domestic, an Irish girl of twenty years, employed in the family of George D. Williston, No. 48 North Carpenter street, was frightfully burned by the explosion of a can of burning fluid, from which she was filling a lighted lamp. The fluid was thrown upon her chest and shoulders, completely saturating her clothing, and enveloping her in a sheet of flame. The poor girl first made as if to enter the room where the family were at tea, but, moved to a generous consideration for their safety, ran back and into the open air. Mr. Williston followed her, and by means of a large shawl, succeeded in extinguishing the flames. In the meantime, the house took fire and was with difficulty saved from destruction. The unfortunate girl was shockingly burned, her clothing being almost entirely consumed from the upper part of her person. It was believed that her injuries must prove fatal. Her first words were, "Is Allie burned?" referring to a favorite child of the family.

This adds another probably to the list of victims to the use of a fluid about as safe for illuminating purposes as gunpowder would be for kindling fires. True, extreme care will ensure safety, but let the caution be intermitted and the consequences are fearful. It is safe in no family where children are, and not until the arrival of that angelic handmaid every housekeeper hopes a benign Providence has in store for her, will it be otherwise than dangerous in the charge of domestics. This last victim had been frequently warned, and yet she meets her fate. Burning fluid should be banished from every house, and now that the coal oils have become a better and more brilliant substitute there is no reason why this infernal league between turpentine and alcohol should longer imperil humanity.

Protestant Orphan Asylum.

This noble institution will hold a festival for the purpose of aiding its treasury, in Bryan Hall, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week. Among the benevolent foundations in our great city, this asylum holds a most prominent and favored place. Organized about fifteen years ago for the purpose of affording a *home* for those poor waifs found in our midst, who have no home, no father, no mother, its importance became so evident in a short time, that numbers of our foremost citizens subscribed in sums of from five to five hundred dollars. A beautiful lot was purchased and the present building built and paid for at a cost of $22,750.48. From that time as from the start, the work in all its branches has gone along quietly, steadily and successfully. Every year one hundred and twenty-five children on an average, have been bound out or adopted as their own child, into good families from it, and about thirty on an average is the number receiving its blessings at one time. The matron, Miss Hill, is admirably adapted for her good work, and her growing insight and experience makes her presence and oversight every year more indispensable. We hope she may long be found dispensing her blessings of care and kindness where they are so much needed. A Board of Directresses filled by many of the best ladies in the city, meet the Matron once a month to advise with her, and help her carry out whatever is found best for the design of the institution. These ladies with others, aided by a committee of gentlemen and ladies in different parts of the city, are the managers of the approaching Festival. We do most earnestly hope that it will be a great success. Let every man who feels an interest in this good work, buy as many tickets as will do for the whole family, if he has one, or half a dozen friends, if he has not. Let all the ladies who take tables be cumbered by much serving. In this instance it will not be true that "they also serve who only stand and *wait*," let the Chicago Orphan Asylum be able to give a safe shelter, a warm fire, good clothing and plenty of bread and milk for every poor child forsaken either by death or desertion, this year, from the proceeds of this festival. Let every good woman, as she looks round at her household, and wonders what they would do, God help them, if the father and she should die while they are so small, remember the Orphan Asylum, and make some cake, or doughnuts, or roast a chicken, turkey, piece of beef, or boil a ham—the bigger the better—and carry them to Bryan Hall next Tuesday or Wednesday afternoon, where a committee will be on hand to take them in and arrange them for the evening festival. And let us all remember, who said, "for as much as ye do it unto the least of these my children, ye do it unto me."

ROBERT COLLYER, Minister at Large.

A BODY FOUND.—The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* says that the body of Henry Parsons, a member of the Milwaukee Light Guard Drum Corps, who was lost on the Lady Elgin, has been recovered at Gibson's Station, Ind.

TO THE PUBLIC—A CARD.—The Grover & Baker S. M. Co., announce to the public that they now sell their sewing machines at greatly reduced prices—from forty to one hundred dollars. We have finally, after ten years incessant litigation, obtained from the Courts of the United States a full confirmation of all our patent rights. We have, at enormous expense, succeeded in driving from the market the countless hosts of cheap sewing machines, which, under pretence of benefiting, have swindled a confiding public. We shall supply their place with *a standard machine, the result of ten years experience, and unlimited expenditure, which will perform to the end of time, all that it promises.* The celebrated Grover & Baker machines, making both stitches and comprising some twenty different styles, are now within the reach of *every householder in the land*—and the inestimable benefits of the art of sewing by machinery can be diffused over the civilized world.
GROVER & BAKER S. M. Co.,
no17-1t 115 Lake st., Chicago.

☞ Go to John Jones's, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done, and at prices to suit the times.

☞ G. Mirasole's juvenile class meets this afternoon at 2 o'clock at his Dancing Academy. Parents and friends are invited to attend. 1t

☞ Attention is called to the card of Messrs. Vandersall & Chase, who have recently opened an agency at 49 South Water street, for the sale of Pennsylvania Rock Oil, Refining Co.'s Illuminating and Lubricating Oils.

MILLINERY GOODS AND CLOAKS.—S. J. Hueston & Shaw, (successors to Walmsley & Hueston,) 41 and 43 Clark street, Chicago, are now offering the above line of goods, embracing Ribbons, Silks, Head Dresses, Velvets, Feathers, French Flowers, Straw Goods, etc., together with Cloaks of the latest designs, at prices which cannot fail to please. Ladies will do well to examine our stock before purchasing. no12-Stew-1m-tu-thsa

☞ Dr. Allport's Tooth Powder is the best and cheapest Dentifrice in use. Try it, without expense, by calling on E. H. Sargent, apothecary, Randolph and State street.

RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE.—Dr. Marsh, from the Surgical Institute of Marsh & Co., No. 2 Vesey street, (Astor House), New York, who has devoted many years to the treatment of Hernia or Rupture, desires to inform those interested of Chicago that he has taken rooms at the Tremont House in this city, where he may be consulted for a few days in reference to a permanent cure. None but those who have suffered the miseries of Rupture can appreciate the nature and excellence of Dr. Marsh's radical cure Truss. It is absolutely infallible in all cases of Rupture, and those laboring under this affection, who have failed to obtain relief elsewhere, may rest assured that by applying to Dr. Marsh at the Tremont House, they will find an effectual and final remedy. nov 14-6t

☞ T. C. Smith & Co., Coppersmiths, Brass Cock manufacturers, dealers in Wrought Iron Pipe, Steam and Gas Fittings, at low prices, 228 Washington street. nov 10-12t

GAS FIXTURES.—$15,000 worth of new styles just received at 75 Clark street.
no6-12t H. M. WILMARTH.

COAL OIL LAMPS.—The largest stock west of New York at 75 Clark street. Kerosene Oil, 100 gallons.
no6-12t H. M. WILMARTH.

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. sel-ly.

DIED.

On Friday evening, Nov. 16th, STEPHEN S. DEMMON, aged 2?, formerly of Woodstock, Vt., brother of Mrs. Chas. R. Vancercook.

Funeral will take place on Saturday, 17th inst., at 2 1-2 P. M., at the residence of C. R. Vancercook, on Wabash avenue, between North street and Railroad crossing.

St. Louis Democrat and Republican will please copy.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.*

WANTED.—To Mill Owners—Wanted to purchase for cash a Flouring Mill located at some good point in the country, or in the city. A Water Mill preferred. Apply to JAMES & SPRINGER, Room No. 13 Metropolitan Block. no17x2t

BOARDING — Pleasant Rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue. no17x1m

FOR SALE.—200 M. Ash Hoops, an A No. 1 article—for sale low. THOMAS HALE, No. 2 North Wells street. no17x3t

FOR SALE.—A good Horse, Wagon and Harness for sale cheap. Apply at corner of Jackson and Wells streets. PHILLIP STALL. no17x2t

BOARDING—A Suite of Front Rooms to rent, with Board, at 19 and 21 Michigan avenue. References required. no17-d477-1m

TO RENT—A House pleasantly located in the West Division, and Furniture (which is nearly new) for sale CHEAP to a cash customer. Address "Abbott," P. O. Box 3310. no17x5t

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!—
VANDERSALL & CHASE,
Sole Agents for the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Refining Co.'s unequalled Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, 49 South Water street, corner Wabash avenue, Chicago.
D. VANDERSALL. [no17-d473-2m] E. T. CHASE.

TO RENT—An Improved Farm of 240 acres, nine miles from Court House, Chicago, and one-and-a-half miles from Galena Railroad Station, Harlem. Good house and barn and farm, well fenced, will be let at reasonable terms to a good farmer with good recommendations. Apply to CARYL YOUNG, firm of Belden & Young, Bankers, 21-2 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. no17x2t

TO RENT.—A Brick House, No. 199 Erie street, North side, in good repair. For particulars enquire on the premises or at MUNGER & ARMOUR'S OFFICE. no17d479-1w

WANTED.—A Partner with $500 to $1,000 cash to join the advertiser in a staple business, without any risk, and at which $20 to $30 a day can be made. For particulars address "MERCHANT," (stating where an interview can be had) at office of this paper. no17x1t

WANTED.—A Girl to take care of a child, &c. English, German or Norwegian preferred. Inquire at Room 53 Portland Block. no17x1t

WANTED.—A Nursery Governess wanted for two children, ages six and four. Apply by letter to A. B., Richmond House. no17x2t

WANTED.—A situation as Nurse and Seamstress, or as Seamstress and Chambermaid. Apply by letter to H. H., at the Tribune office. no17x1t

LOST.—On Randolph street, opposite Kingsbury Block, at noon on the 15th inst., a large Newfoundland Dog, about 15 months old, is with exception of a white star on the breast, of a deep black color, with thick curly hair. Has a leather strap collar on, and answers to the name of "Mate." The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving him at No. 243 North Lasalle street. no17x3t

STEVENS & WEBBER.
OYSTERS,
FRESH FROM BALTIMORE EVERY DAY.
108 - - Randolph Street - - 108
☞ Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to. oc23d213-6m

2,500 BARRELS CHOICE WINTER APPLES, and 50 barrels New York Quinces, just received and for sale by STEVENS & WEBBER,
oc25d213-6m 108 Randolph street.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers having been established in the Butcher Business in the North Market, in the City of Chicago, under the name and style of ABRAHAM & SCHNEIDER is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. Jacob C. Schneider will settle all claims against the firm, and all accounts due the same will likewise be by said Schneider collected.
C. W. ABRAHAM,
JACOB C. SCHNEIDER.
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 12th, 1860.
Referring to the above I shall continue in the business at the Old Stall, No. 3 North Market, and would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public in general.
no17x3t JACOB C. SCHNEIDER.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1861.
PROSPECTUS.

The XXth Volume of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced with the issue of Sept. 1st. During the past year The Tribune has been obliged to devote quite a large proportion of its space to Politics, but we shall soon be able to forego Political discussion almost entirely, for months if not for years, and devote nearly all our columns to subjects of less intense, but more abiding, interest. Among these, we mean to pay especial attention to,

I. EDUCATION.—The whole subject of Education, both Popular and General, will be discussed in our columns throughout the year 1861, and we hope to elicit in that discussion some of the profoundest thinkers and the ablest instructors of our country. It is at once our hope and our resolve that the cause of Education shall receive an impetus from the exertions of THE TRIBUNE in its behalf during the year 1861.

II. AGRICULTURE.—We have been compelled to restrict our elucidations of this great interest throughout 1860, and shall endeavor to atone therefor in 1861. Whatever discovery, deduction, demonstration, is calculated to render the reward of labor devoted to cultivation more ample or more certain, shall receive prompt and full attention.

III. MANUFACTURES, &c.—We hail every invention or enterprise whereby American Capital and Labor are attracted to and advantageously employed in any department of Manufacturing or Mechanical Industry as a real contribution to the Public Weal, insuring ampler, steadier, more convenient, more remunerating markets to the Farmer, with fuller employment and better wages to the Laborer. The progress of Mining, Iron-Making, Steel-Making, Cloth-Weaving, &c., &c., in our country and the world, shall be watched and reported by us with an earnest and active sympathy.

IV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—We employ the best correspondents in London, Paris, Turin, Berlin, and other European Capitals, to transmit us early and accurate advices of the great changes there silently but certainly preparing. In spite of the pressure of Domestic Politics, our News from the Old World is now varied and ample; but we shall have to render it more perfect during the eventful year just before us.

V. HOME NEWS.—We employ regular paid correspondents in California, at the Isthmus of Darien, in the Rocky Mountain Gold Region, and wherever else they seem requisite. From the more accessible portions of our own country, we derive our information mainly from the multifarious correspondents of the Associated Press, from our exchanges, and the occasional letters of intelligent friends. We aim to print the cheapest general newspaper, with the fullest and most authentic summary of useful intelligence, that is anywhere afforded. Hoping to "make each day a critic on the last," and print a better and better paper from year to year, as means are steadily enlarged through the generous co-operation of our many well-wishers, we solicit, and shall labor to deserve, a continuance of public favor.

TERMS:
DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issues per annum)....$6.00.
SEMI-WEEKLY (104 " ")....$3.00.
WEEKLY (52 " ")....$2.00.

TO CLUBS—SEMI-WEEKLY: Two copies for $5, Five for $11.25, Ten copies to one address for $20, and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of Twenty, an extra copy will be sent. For a club of Forty, we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year.

WEEKLY:—Three copies for $5, Eight copies for $10, and any larger number at the rate of $1.20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty, we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies to one address for $20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance. Address
THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau street,
no17-3tditewltwow New York.

GLORIOUS NEWS.
PRICES REDUCED.
$40 - - - - - - $40
The Grover & Baker
SEWING MACHINE CO.,
Having gained all their suits against lawless infringers of their patents, who have flooded the country with worthless Sewing Machines, propose that the public shall be benefited thereby, and have reduced the prices of their
POPULAR AND STANDARD MACHINES
AS FOLLOWS:
The $50 Machine is Reduced to....$40
The $60 Machine is Reduced to....$50
The $75 Machine is Reduced to....$60
The $90 Machine is Reduced to....$70
Cabinet and other styles in proportion.
Manufacturing Machines....$50
Chicago Salesroom, 115 Lake-St.
no15-d5-1y1stp

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE
OPEN.—This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE,
At Montreal, at a cost of Six-and-a-Half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western Divisions of the
Grand Trunk Railway of Canada,
Is no open for public traffic. This road of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under
ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME.,
And there is only
ONE CHANGE OF CARS
From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route for travel between the South and West, and New England. Passengers and freight booked through all parts of Canada and the New England States; also to and from
CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL,
And the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only [illegible] line of [illegible] STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS, sailing from Quebec every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Wednesday throughout the year. For further particulars apply to WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.
JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, No. 13 Lake street, Under the Adams House, Chicago.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that at a Regular Meeting of the Bishop Hill Colony, held at Bishop Hill on the [illegible] day of November, A. D. 1860, OLOF JOHNSON was, by a vote of its members, duly removed from the office of one of the Trustees of said Colony, and is no longer authorized to act in its behalf.
And notice is also given that, according to the By-Laws of the Bishop Hill Colony, adopted February seventh, A. D. 1853, its Trustees cannot do any acts for which the Colony will be responsible unless the consent of the Colony thereto is first obtained at a regular meeting of the Colony.
By order of the Colony.
ERIC U. NORBERG, Sec. of the Meeting.
Bishop Hill, Nov. 13th, 1860.

VOLUME XIX. OF THE
UNITED STATES DIGEST,
Containing a Digest of the Decisions of the Courts of Common Law, Equity and Admiralty, in the United States and in England. By GEORGE S. HALE and E. FARRAR SMITH. Being the Annual Digest for 1860. Royal 8 vo. Price $5.00.
D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.

SALE CONTINUED
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
AT COST!
T. B. CARTER has recently received a large consignment of
STAPLE GOODS,
Which he is offering with his
Entire Stock of Fancy Goods
AT COST.
In order to close out the stock in the shortest possible time, I will sell
Best Merrimack Prints, at - - - 10 cts.
Lonsdale Bleached Cottons, - - 11½ c.
Best Styles Pacific DeLaines, - - 15 cts.
Printed English Merinoes, - - - 50 cts.
Alexander's Kid Gloves, - - - 90 cts.
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES AT HALF PRICE.
LADIES' SUPERIOR SKIRTS
At 37½c, 50c, 75c, 87½c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
Purchasers desiring good reliable goods will consult their interests by securing the bargains now offered.
AS THE STOCK MUST BE SOLD,
TERMS STRICTLY CASH.
☞ Persons indebted will please call and make early payments.
The Store will close in the evening at 7 o'clock.
T. B. CARTER,
136 - - - Lake Street. - - - 136
[oc31-d373-1mistp]

HOODS! HOODS!! HOODS!!!
A large line of Ladies and Misses
LATEST STYLE HOODS
In store and for sale at Wholesale.
J. M. STINE & CO.,
37 Lake Street, (Up-Stairs.)

New Advertisements.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—A thorough business man, who is a practical book-keeper and capable of taking charge of any business, whether as business man or book-keeper, would like to make an engagement with some house in this city. From a five years' acquaintance with him, the publishers of this paper are able to testify to his ability, and will recommend him as above. Inquire at this office. no14x1w

REMOVAL. REMOVAL.
WE HAVE REMOVED OUR
STOCK OF PAPERS
To our new and commodious warehouses
Nos. 42 and 44 State Street,
OPPOSITE CITY HOTEL.
Where we shall be pleased to see our old customers and friends. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge. We hope to continue to merit the confidence of the public as heretofore.
G. H. & L. LAFLIN.
42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.

Railroads, Banks, and Insurance Co's,
You will find everything in the shape of Papers and Envelopes for Blanks, Check Books, Deposit Tickets, Policies of Insurance, Show Cards and Railroad Tickets, at lower prices than can be found in this market.

DRUGGISTS,
We have Seidlitz, Filtering, Tissue, Hardware, Manilla, and Colored Papers adapted to your use.

LAWYERS,
We have the best varieties of Legal Caps, Note, Letter Papers, and Envelopes in the market at the lowest prices. Call and see before buying.

AUBURNDALE PAPERS.
Have you tried the Note, Letter and Cap Papers of this Celebrated Brand? If not try them. They are pronounced the
Cheapest and Best Papers
In the market, and taking preference over all other Brands.

STATIONERS AND COUNTY CLERKS,
You will find it to your advantage to call and examine our goods. They are desirable and what you need. Our stock of Fine Notes and Baths for Ladies cannot be excelled. Letter and Cap Papers of every kind and quality. We have everything you need and at low prices. Call and satisfy yourselves.
G. H. & L. LAFLIN.
42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.

GROCERS AND DRY GOODS DEALERS,
Will find in our stock all kinds and qualities of Straw and Manilla Wrapping papers. Also Letter, Cap and Note Papers suitable for the trade and consumption.
G. H. & L. LAFLIN.
42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.

PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS,
You will consult your own interests by calling and examining our stock, comprised in part as follows:
2,000 Bundles Printing and Book Paper, all sizes, weights, and quality. Any size made to order on short notice.
2,000 Reams Flat Caps, white and blue
1,000 " Double Flat Cap, white and blue.
1,500 " Folio Post, white and blue.
2,000 " Demy and Medium, white and blue.
500 " Flat Letter.
3,000 " Plain Letter, Cap and Notes.
20 " Fine Straw and Binders' Boards.
100 " Assorted Glazed Papers.
10 " Marble Papers.
CUT CARDS AND CARD BOARDS,
Of the best manufacture.
G. H. & L. LAFLIN.
42 and 44 State street, opposite City Hotel.

$1,500 CAN BE MADE IN four months with a capital of $300. The advertiser, wishing to extend his business, will start for the South and East, and will give up the entire sale of the Northwest in the Rubber Moulding and Weather Strip Business. Apply to-day at No. 4 Kingsbury Block, (up-stairs.) no17x2t

TO LUMBER DEALERS AND OTHERS.—For sale (to arrive immediately) a cargo of superior Canada Gang Sawed Lumber, from Perry's Sound, of about 260 M., composed of Strips, Stock and Common Boards—mill run. Offers are requested before arrival of cargo. This is the best cargo of Lumber of this manufacture sent here this season.
no16x2t DAVID GOODWILLIE, Corner of Franklin and Oido streets.

CARPENTERS, CABINET-MAKERS, MECHANICS OF EVERY KIND AND
CHAIN PUMP SETTERS,
Throughout the State make a note of this. There are from 200 to 2,000 Chain Pumps in every county in this state that are leaky and want repairing. The legs or tubes have become worn and they will not bring water without much trouble. This has always been the great difficulty with Chain Pumps. "MORRIS' PERFECT CHAIN PUMP ATTACHMENT" is an effectual and lasting remedy—the preventive and cure. No matter how badly worn are the tubes, this "Attachment" makes them perfectly water-tight, and with it any set of tubes will last for years. In applying it a profit of $3.50 can be made on every Pump, and any ordinary mechanic can apply the attachment in half an hour. County Rights for sale at prices within the reach of all, varying from $25 to $50 per County. Send your address and stamp for return postage, and get full description, prices of Counties, &c. Address LEWIS & BOWNE, P. O. Box 764, Springfield, Illinois.

100 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, landing and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
50 Bbls. PRIME PLANTATION MOLASSES. New Crop. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
500 Bags RIO COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
300 Boxes BABBITT'S SALERATUS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
350 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUPS, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
150 Bags PEPPER, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
10 Casks No. 1 NUTMEGS, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
100 Hlf. Bbls. MACKEREL. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
500 Bbls. CRUSHED, POWdered and Granulated SUGAR. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, December Term, A. D. 1860. Michigan Central Railroad Company and John W. Brooks vs. Elizabeth E. Burson, Jemima Ann Burson, John E. Burson, Henrietta N. Burson, Thomson E. Burson and Edward Burson.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of all the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to all the said defendants above named that the complainants filed their bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 15th day of November, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of December next (1860,) as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said defendants above named shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of December, 1860, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
WALKER, VAN ARMAN & DEXTER, Compl'ts' Sol'rs.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Simon S. Wiltsee and Mary C. his wife, did on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1857, execute and deliver to Jacob W. Ludlam, now deceased, their certain mortgage, bearing date the day and year aforesaid, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois, in book 22 of Mortgages, page 437, and did thereby convey to the said Jacob W. Ludlam the premises hereinafter named, to secure the payment of four certain promissory notes therein particularly mentioned. And, whereas, it was provided in and by said mortgage, that in case of default in the payment of said notes, either of principal or interest, [illegible] the whole of said principal and interest should become due and payable. And the said Jacob W. Ludlam, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, after twenty days' notice in a newspaper printed in the city of Chicago, might sell as hereinafter noticed, the said premises, and all right and equity of redemption of the said Simon S. Wiltsee and Mary C. his wife therein. And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of two of said notes, and of interest on three thereof. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, James D. Ludlam and Mary Ludlam, administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased, will on Friday, the sixteenth day of November, A.D. 1860, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. of that day, sell at public auction at the north door of the Court House in said city of Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash the following premises, to wit: Commencing in the center line of the Chicago and Green Bay road, and in the line of Henry Hepworth's land, (meaning the line of Henry Hepworth's land at the date of said mortgage,) and running west 12.75 1-2 chains; thence south 7.33 chains; thence east 12.75 1-2 chains to the center of the said road to the place of beginning, containing 10 acres, and being part of northwest quarter of section 33, township 41, range 14, in Cook County, Illinois, and all right and equity of redemption of the said Simon S. Wiltsee and Mary C. Wiltsee, therein, to make the amount due on said notes, and the costs and expenses of such sale.
JAMES D. LUDLAM,
MARY LUDLAM,
CHICAGO, October 24, 1860.
Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased, the aforesaid mortgagee.

The above sale is postponed till Friday, December 7th, 1860, at same hour and place.
CHICAGO, Nov. 16, 1860.
JAMES D. LUDLAM,
MARY LUDLAM,
Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public Notice is hereby given that I, Samuel C. Smith, the Trustee named in a Deed of Trust executed by B. F. Phillips, dated October 4th, 1858, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of La Salle County, Illinois, in Book number [illegible] of Deeds, [illegible] SAMUEL C. SMITH, Trustee.

The above sale is postponed until November 20th, at the same time and place. no17td

LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM.
CHAS. L. NOBLE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
KEROSENE AND COAL OIL GOODS
Of every description.
LAMPS and CHANDELIERS, with new and improved Burners, burning without smoke or odor—for Churches, Halls, Stores, &c.
I am the Sole Agent for Chicago of the
Downer Kerosene Oil Company.
No. 13 CLARK STREET.

Amusements.

BRYAN HALL—Clark street,
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Eminent musicians pronounce this Hall unsurpassed by any Hall in the Union in its
Acoustics and General Appointments.
It will seat 500 more persons than any other Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of
CARTER & BAUER, Architects.
The main Audience Room is on the first floor, the entrance being on Clark street, the greatest thoroughfare in the city, opposite Court House Square, yet the Hall has a retired, quiet location in the rear.
Ample ingress and egress, 20 feet of doorway to Clark street and Court Place.
The Hall contains the Healy National Gallery, valued at $15,000 and purchased from Geo. P. A. Healy, now commissioned by Congress to paint a series of Presidential portraits for the White House. The fresco adornments are chaste and appropriate.
There is a spacious Lower Hall for Fairs, Festivals, Balls, and the like. It is provided with dressing rooms, a kitchen, cooking stove, numerous tables, &c., &c.
Both Halls, or either, can be rented for Concerts, Lectures, Exhibitions, Balls and the like, on application to THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN,
Office in the Building.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. Box Office open from 10 till 1 and from 3 till 5 o'clock.
Prices of Admission—Dress Circle 50 cents; Second Circle 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5.00 and $4.00.
SATURDAY, Nov. 17th, 1860, last night of the accomplished Tragedienne,
MISS ANNETTE INCE.
MARY STUART; Or, THE TWO QUEENS.
Mary Stuart .... Miss Annette Ince.
Supported by an excellent cast.
To conclude with Brougham's great play from Dickens, entitled
DAVID COPPERFIELD.
Uriah Heap .... Mr. Hann.
Wilkins Macawber .... Mr. Rainford.
☞ Monday, the celebrated Actress, Mrs. WALLER will appear.

METROPOLITAN HALL.
TO BE REPEATED,
Monday Evening, November 19, 1860,
THE OPERATIC CANTATA OF THE
HAYMAKERS,
In Costume, with appropriate Scenery. Action, Farming Implements, Etc.,
By a Company of Ladies and Gentlemen from THE CHICAGO MUSICAL UNION, under the direction of the Author, Mr. GEORGE F. ROOT.
Farmer .... Mr. J. G. Lumbard.
Anna, (Farmer's Daughter) .... Mrs. Matteson.
Mary .... Mrs. Thomas
Katy, (Dairy Maid) .... Mrs. Pullieo.
William, (Foreman) .... Mr. Chas. C. Phillips.
John, (Assistant Foreman) .... Mr. M. F. Price.
Snipkins, (a city youth, unused to rural affairs.) Mr. E. T. Root.
Semi Chorus of Mowers, Semi-Chorus of Spreaders, Semi-Chorus of Rakers. Full Chorus of Haymakers.
Scenery painted expressly for the Haymakers by Mr. J. W. Whytal. Doors open at 6 1-2, performance to commence at 7 1-2. Tickets fifty cents, to be had of Root & Cady, 95 Clark street, S. C. Griggs & Co's Book Store, No. 39 and 41 Lake street, and at H. M. Higgins' Music Store, Randolph street.

KINGSBURY HALL.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, Nov. 19th, 20th and 21st.
MR. SAM COWELL,
The Distinguished Musical Comedian,
Respectfully announces THREE of his popular Concerts at the above named Hall, commencing as above.
Mr. COWELL will be assisted by his daughter, Miss SIDNEY COWELL.
Also by Miss EFFIE GERMON,
And the popular English Tenor, Mr. GEORGE CHOISER,
And by Mr. A. SEDGWICK,
and his son, Master CHAS. SEDGWICK, on the Treble and Bass English Concertinas.
Conductor, Mr. ALFRED SEDGWICK.
For particulars of Concert, see Programme.
Admission—Front reserved seats, 50 cents; non-reserved seats, 25 cents.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION
LECTURES,
Commencing Thursday Evening, November 15th, 1860,
AT METROPOLITAN HALL
Series to consist of Twelve Lectures by the following gentlemen:
BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.
Rev. T. L. CUYLER.
GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq.
JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq.
Prof. A. J. UPSON.
Hon. HORACE GREELEY.
Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER.
Dr. J. G. HOLLAND.
Prof. E. L. YOUMANS.
Prof. C. OSCANYAN.
Hon. H. J. RAYMOND.
Rev. A. L. STONE.
Tickets may be had at the Book Stores of S. C. Griggs & Co. and D. B. Cooke & Co., and at the Store of J. F. Knowles, under the Hall, at the Richmond House, Tremont House, Briggs House, and of the Librarian at the rooms of the Association in Portland Block, and of the members of the Committee.
Henry W. Bishop, Jr., Chas. L. Thomas, and Chas. P. Kellogg, Lecture Committee.
HENRY W. BISHOP, Jr., Chairman.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Corner Madison and Clark Sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners.
Children's Class every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday Night, for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars.

Wanted.

WANTED—A good second-hand box-shape Top Buggy, for which the cash will be paid. Apply to P. O. Box 1526.

WANTED—A Second-Hand Blower for a Furnace. Address Box 2180.

WANTED.—To trade a Horse for a Family Carriage or a Piano. He is a splendid saddle horse and kind in harness. Address Post Office Box 761.

WANTED.—A second-hand Horizontal Engine of about twelve horse-power. Address Box 2546, stating price, &c.

WANTED.—By a young man of energy and intelligence a Clerkship in some respectable business. Address Box 4223 Post Office.

WANTED.—Situations by two English girls to do chamber work, sew, or take care of children. Good references given. Address A. T., Tribune office.

WANTED—For Cash, a residence lot, or house and lot, on South Side, east of Clark street and north of Harrison. Address immediately, with all particulars, Box 686.

WANTED.—A situation as Housekeeper by an American woman, who fully understands the duties of the position, and can give unexceptionable references. Address E. A., Post-office Box 1011.

WANTED—Board in a private family, or where there is but few boarders—by a gentleman, wife and baby and nurse, who will furnish their own rooms if required. Location must be east of State and north of Jackson streets. Address P. O. Box 1486.

WANTED—A few more Agents wanted to supply the South and West with GURDON'S NEEDLE THREADERS. Every lady needs one. Any good salesman can clear $10 per day. Many are clearing twice that. Apply to or address (with stamp) H. GURDON, 48 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—To exchange from Six to Eleven Hundred Acres of Land in Michigan, Wisconsin and New Hampshire, for a stock of Dry Goods or an assortment of Boots and Shoes. A good bargain can be had. Apply to J. W. DOAN & CO., 5 Dearborn street.

ORGANIST.—A Young lady of some experience as an organist, desires to play in church. The only remuneration expected—use of the organ and advantages of practicing with a good choir. Address ORGANIST, P. O. Box 2531.

LOOK HERE! A Widow Lady of experience desires a situation as Housekeeper, in the city or a country town. Address C. D. Box 2373.

PRINTERS, ATTENTION.—We have a good Frame House with a quarter of an acre of Land, House well painted and papered, in Rockford, Ill. Also, forty acres of Land in Bureau County, to exchange for a Job Printing Office, or a stock of Stationery. TOMPKINS & CO., Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block.

INFORMATION WANTED—Concerning Wm. A. Hopkins, who left this city about the 20th of August last, bound to Freeport, and who has not since been heard from. He is about 25 years old, medium height, thin features, dark complexion, straight, black hair. Any information concerning him would be gratefully received by THOMAS SHIVERICK, Box 3555, Chicago, Ill.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A fine Law Office, well furnished, about midway between the Court House and the new Post Office, on South Clark street. Apply to No. 8 Larmon's Block.

DISTILLERY TO RENT OR FOR SALE.—The fine Distillery attached to the Prairie State Mills at Clintonville, near Elgin, on the Chicago and Galena Railroad. Apply to DAVIS & NISSEN, 46 La Salle street.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND Pianos for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice.
115 LAKE STREET—NEAR CLARK.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A First-Class House and Lot for sale on West Randolph street, between Ann and Elizabeth streets. Address P. O. Box 1343.

FOR SALE.—The Furniture of a well furnished room, in one of the best central blocks in the city. Furniture new and of good style. Address P. O. Box 2237, giving address.

FOR SALE—A few more of those Ladders, from 12 to 35 feet long, manufactured from New York Spruce Timber. Closing out at 8c. per foot. T. M. HUBBARD, 113 Kinzie street.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—A few vacant lots on the South Side will be sold at half their value, if applied for soon. TOMPKINS & Co., Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block.

FOR SALE.—A House and Lot near Union Park; House and Lot on Michigan avenue, very desirable property; [illegible] TOMPKINS & CO., Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.
The following are the Rates of Advertising in the
DAILY CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion....[illegible]
One Square each subsequent day, (8t $1.00)....[illegible]
One Square two weeks, (6w $7.00)....[illegible]
One Square one month, (2m $9.00)....[illegible]
One Square three months, (4m $15.00)....[illegible]
One Square (six months, (9m $25.00)....[illegible]
One Square one year....[illegible]
☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than one Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.
☞ All changes charged 20 cents per Square.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 per Square for each subsequent month.
26.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

WINTER DRY GOODS.
Socks, Jackets, Cloths, Cloaks, Buck Gloves, Gauntlets, &c., at Auction,
On MONDAY, Nov. 19th, at 9 1-2 o'clock at our salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE.
Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Mahogany Chairs, Carpets, Rugs, Silver Plated Ware,
OIL PAINTINGS, &c.,
At Auction,
THIS (Saturday) MORNING, Nov. 17, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street.
no17d481-1t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Genteel House Furniture,
AT AUCTION.
ON TUESDAY MORNING, November 20, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at
Dwelling House No. 50 North Morgan st.,
Between Lake and Fulton, West Division, we will sell without reserve, for cash, the entire furniture of a family leaving the city, consisting in part of rich parlor suit, Brussels carpet, damask curtains, tables, chamber furniture, dining room and kitchen furniture, stoves, glassware, &c.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BRANDY, WINE, TOBACCO,
Cigars, Family Soap, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 17 at 10 o'clock, at our Auction rooms
46, 48, and 50 Dearborn Street,
Opposite Tremont House,
3 1-4 casks brandy, just out of bond.
5 1-2 do do do do
50 boxes family soap.
15 m cigars, assorted brands.
300 bottles new currant wine.
50 barrels fine cut tobacco.
13 boxes chewing tobacco.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers, No. 82 Lake street,
Superior Household Furniture
AT AUCTION.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 17th, at 9 1-2 o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, a splendid assortment of Furniture, &c., comprising in part of Sofa, Tete-a-Tetes, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Hat Trees, Book Cases and Secretaries, Elegant Madelion Parlor Suits, with Madelion Back Chairs, splendid Marble-Top Chamber Suits, Bureaus and Washstands, Parlor Chairs, Marble-Top Centre Tables, French and Cottage Bedsteads, Oak and Walnut Extension Dining Tables, Card and Centre Tables, Lounges, Mattresses, Cane Seat Chairs and Rockers, Oak and Mahogany Sideboards. Together with a great variety of other goods. Sale positive and without reserve.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON
AUCTIONEERS, No. 82 LAKE ST.
Large and Peremptory Catalogue Sale
BY AUCTION, OF
SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,
Boots and Shoes, Table Cutlery, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., &c.
On FRIDAY, November 23rd, commencing at 9 1-2 A. M., we will sell at our salesrooms No. 82 Lake street, by catalogue, several invoices of the above fresh and seasonable goods, just received from the East, Comprising, in part of Wool Undershirts and Drawers, White and Colored Linen Bosom Shirts, Ladies' Gray and White Woolen Hose, Merino do, Worsted, Bannets, Lambs' Wool Shirts, Silk Hdkfs and Neck Ties, Mitts, Emb'd Collars, Dressing and Fine Combs, Cotton Hdkfs, Silk Shoe Laces. A quantity of Assorted Notions, Clothing and Cassimeres, Stationery, Oil Cloths.
Also, an invoice of Mens' Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Congress Gaiters, Shoes, and Boots and Boys Shoes and Youths' Boots.
This sale is worthy the attention of the Trade. For particulars see catalogue.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
46 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET
Directly Opposite the Tremont House.
FURNITURE SALE
Every Wednesday & Saturday at 9 1-2 A. M.
DRY GOODS SALE
Every Monday at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M.
AT OUR SALESROOM.
☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes &c.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board can be obtained at 266 West Washington street at the corner of Morgan. A few boarders can also be accommodated.

BOARDING.—A suite of desirable rooms for a gentleman and his wife, and one single room may be had at 109 Wabash Avenue.

BOARDING.—A suit of rooms, also single rooms and day board can be obtained at 169 Madison street, South side.

BOARDING. — Pleasant Rooms with board, can be had at No. 130 State street, corner of Madison.

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 223 and 225 South Clark street, some pleasant front rooms suitable for families or single gentlemen. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only one block from the New Post Office. Terms moderate.

Found.

FOUND—A sum of money. Apply to C. R. STARKWEATHER, 3 Custom House Building, No. 13 Lasalle street, Chicago.

FOUND.—The gentleman who dropped a sum of money in the Boys' Clothing Department at Scott, Keen & Co's on Saturday the 10th inst., will receive the same by calling at their store 142 Lake street, and paying for this advertisement.

J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar.
Only and no other preparation ever compounded with the view of a general sale has ever been able to obtain testimonials from persons of such prominence as
Geo. Law, Esq., Fifth ave., New York.
Stephen Draper, Esq., Banker, N. Y.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Col. Samuel Colt, Hartford, Conn.
Col. Chas. May, U. S. Army.
Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Editor Independent, N. Y.
Rev. E. Harris, Ed. Examiner, N. Y.
Rev. D. W. Crone, Agent of American Bible Union, N. Y.
Rev. O. F. A. Spinning, Buttermilk, New York
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
And more than one hundred other well known persons.
OLIVE TAR.
When Olive Tar is Inhaled its healing Balsamic odors are brought in contact with the lining membrane of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs, Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.
When Olive Tar is taken upon sugar it forms an unequaled Soothing and Healing Syrup for Coughs and all Throat Diseases.
When Olive Tar is Applied its Magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it an unequalled
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky, does not discolor. Fifty cents a bottle.
J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS
Are a soluble preparation of Iron and Sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food—They Revitalize and Purify the blood—They Impart Energy to the Nervous System—They Invigorate the Liver—They Strengthen the Digestion—They Regulate the Secretions of the Body—And are a Specific for all Female Weaknesses.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.
STAFFORD'S INHALER.
For sale by
SMITH & DWYER,
(Successors to Penton & Co.,)
Wholesale and Retail Agents in Chicago.
Olive Tar. Olive Tar. Olive Tar. Olive Tar. Olive Tar. Olive Tar. Olive Tar. Olive Tar. Olive Tar. Olive Tar. Olive Tar. Olive Tar. Olive Tar. Olive Tar. Olive Tar. Olive Tar. Olive Tar. Olive Tar. Olive Tar.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—
Only Weekly Line to
CORK, LIVERPOOL,
And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown (Cork) Ireland.
THE MONTREAL MAIL
Ocean Steamship Company's
First-class full power Clyde built steamers, in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Quebec, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers:
Bohemian, Canadian, Nova Scotian, Anglo Saxon, North Briton, Hungarian, Arabia, North American.
Two new ships, (building.)
Quickest, Cheapest and most Comfortable sea passage. Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Queenstown (Cork), Liverpool,
First Class, according to state room....$90 and $80
Steerage, found with cooked provisions....
Return Tickets, First Class, good for six months....
Steerage....
Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, by above steamers or sailing vessels at very reduced rates.
For freight or passage apply to the Company's Agents, [illegible] Grand Trunk Railway Office, 13 Lake street, Under Adams House, Chicago.

JESSE OAKLEY'S SUPERIOR
SOAPS.
Trade Mark "E. B. ANT." For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

T. KINGSFORD & SON'S
Celebrated Oswego Starch.
All varieties sold by all Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

...al Advertisements.
...ATE OF ILLINOIS, County of
...ASTER'S SALE.—State of Illi-
...ORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas,
...ASTER'S SALE.—State of Illi-
Plumbing.
...C. SMITH & CO.,
Brass Cock Manufacturers,
...OPPERSMITHS,
...ROUGHT IRON PIPE
Steam and Gass Fittings,
228 Washington Street, Chicago.
...AS PIPE AND FIXTURES.
Brown & Wilder,
GAS FIXTURES.
...D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.
54 La Salle Street, Chicago,
...RACTICAL PLUMBER,
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE:
...AK ORCHARD
ACID SPRINGS.
...ACKING BARRELS ALWAYS
...O LUMBERMEN.—500 bu white
...250 BARRELS CHOICE WIN-
...URE SWEET CIDER—in whole
...ARGE OR SMALL ORDERS
...HOICE CATAWBA AND ISA-
...20 Casks NUTMEGS,
...00 Bags RIO COFFEE,
...500 Bbls. CRUSHED, POW-
...350 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUPS,
...500 Hf Chests Y. H. TEA,
...150 Bags PEPPER,
...300 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
...150 Hlf Chests CHOICE

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1860.

FOR CONVENTION.

We take it for granted at this writing that the proposition to hold a Convention for the amendment of the State Constitution has been endorsed by an affirmative vote of the people. The returns are not yet all in; but from those now under our eye—they comprise most of the State—"For Convention, seems to have carried by a majority of 15,000 to 20,000 votes. The vote is irregular; but it will be scarcely possible for the present majorities to be overcome. A few days will solve the doubt if any yet remains.

A FEW ITEMS FROM SPRINGFIELD.

We are enabled to assure Mr. Lincoln's friends who are alarmed lest he should send out an Address in which the standard of the party will be lowered, for the purpose of coaxing the secessionists into an abatement of their threats against the integrity of the Union, that he will do no such foolish thing; and we can also assure those timid gentlemen who are entreating him to declare himself anew, that they are misusing their time. Mr. Lincoln is not the President elect. That he is the choice of the people is clear; but until the Electors meet in their respective States and choose him according to the Constitution and the forms of the law, he is no more than any other private citizen. In the meantime, all men desirous of knowing his opinions upon matters of current interest will find them clearly and unequivocally set forth in his many speeches. As these opinions were deliberately formed, there is no occasion to fear that Mr. Lincoln will change them, at least until their untenableness is proved.

There is, of course, a general desire to know how the President elect is affected by the rub-a-dubbing now coming up from the Southern States. A gentleman who talked with him, on this secession question only a day or two ago, represents to us that he is cautious in his expressions, but unquestionably firm in his belief that the laws should be upheld. He does not, if he is correctly reported, believe that any of the States will, when the question is practically presented to them, decide to go off and organize a Confederacy in which slaveholding and the Slave Trade are the bonds of union. He thinks the economical objections to such a scheme will, if the returning patriotism of the people does not, before these objections come home with their greatest weight, bring the conservatives into power. He is so confident of the justness of his intentions and the moderation of his views that he cannot conceive how, after his policy is developed, the disunionists can work their people up to the point of consummating their threatened treason; and he is not without a certain reliance that the Administration now in power will prevent irreparable mischief, down to the close of its term. He is reticent, moderate, calm. Before he acts or makes any public declarations, he will know the ground upon which he stands, the full extent of the disaffection, and the temper of those upon whom he must depend for carrying out the policy that he will inaugurate. That he will try all methods of conciliation consistent with his sense of right and his obligations to the country, we have no doubt. If these are of no avail, his supporters know that they have in him a leader who will not fail, at the proper time and in the proper manner, to use all the means at his command to ensure respect for the obligations into which the States have entered.

The multitude of conjectures which have been made in regard to the new Cabinet, are unauthorized by anything that Mr. Lincoln has said in public or private. We are advised that he has not decided who his Constitutional advisers shall be. We take it, however, that the wise-acres who labor under the delusion that Lincoln is Douglas, and that his advisers must be those whom Douglas would have called to his aid, will be disappointed when the names of the Secretaries are announced. The point of difficulty in selecting, is to find men in the South upon whom the honor of a Secretaryship may be safely conferred, and who are at the same time of sufficient consideration at home to give character and strength to the new Administration in the slave States. We do not doubt that the difficulty will be surmounted. The to-be formed Union party of the South will afford abundant material out of which Secretaries and all the minor officers may be made.

It is an unfortunate commentary upon the seceders' course, the fact that anonymous and threatening letters, addressed to Mr. Lincoln, are thought to be necessary to support it. Of these he is daily in receipt of perhaps a dozen, each atrocious. Death is the least of the ills with which he is threatened. Death, preceded by the torture, and followed by the pains of fire and brimstone, is the least with which he can be excused. These excite only contempt in him to whom they are addressed. Though coming from a hundred different parts of the South they agree in one thing—that there is an organized band or brotherhood, every member of which takes an oath to compass the President's death. The letters are evidence of nothing except the hasty and impotent malice of those who write them; but their assertion that a new order has sprung up in the South, unfortunately has confirmation from other sources more reputable and credible. Men who know Abraham Lincoln would not spend their time in inditing such stuff. But it is tolerable compared with what missives of another sort contain. These latter, in the text and pen-and-ink sketches, seem to be sent to illustrate some propensity for the amalgamation of the race with which it is thought by the South that Honest Old Abe is afflicted. They are numerous and disgusting.

Office-seekers will be interested in knowing that no place, high or low, has been promised to any man—that the fattest slices as well as the leanest bits are all on the platter. It is Mr. Lincoln's habit to tell all who approach him with petitions for place, that he cannot yet do anything for them. "I am not yet President elect, and if I were, until my advisers are about me, and something besides the distribution of places is agreed upon, I must continue to say No." Such we believe is the language he holds to all who come.

In all the above, which comes to us at second hand, there may be errors to be by and by corrected. But we have written what is told, upon authority which we do not question. Our readers will agree with us that Mr. Lincoln starts off as becomes a cautious, sensible and patriotic man.

THE MOMENT OF THE THING.

In his Cooper Institute speech, an extract from which we published on Wednesday morning, Mr. Lincoln stated clearly the true issue between South Carolina and those who heed her clamor for disunion, and the States that have elected a Republican President. They demand that we shall think slavery is right. The disunionists, at least the more intelligent among them, know perfectly well that Abraham Lincoln and the Republican party will not interfere with the rights of the South. Slavery is a State institution, and as such the General Government has nothing to do with it. This principle is universally recognized at the North, and that ought to satisfy, and does satisfy all reasonable men in all sections of the Union. Nor has been committed by the Republican party, and now will be by Mr. Lincoln's administration, that latest in accordance with this cardinal maxim of political faith. But the Union of South Carolina are not content that the Republican party should keep them in full enjoyment of their affection for their darling Africans, but must have us standing to-twenty millions of people what they shall think upon the same subject. They treat with the grossest indignities, drive out and sometimes hang school teachers and clergymen, simply for disbelieving in the divine origin of their "peculiar institution." Two millions of free men have just elected an able, just, and in all respects an accomplished statesman to the Presidency, and for the reason that South Carolina cannot dictate to him what opinions he shall hold, she would, had she the power, destroy the glorious Union founded by our fathers, and involve the nation in all the horrors of civil war. Did impudence and consummate folly ever before attempt anything so utterly fiendish and abominable?

The modesty of the demand made by South Carolina to dictate the opinions which more than twenty millions of freemen shall adopt, is sufficiently ridiculous. It becomes intensely absurd when it is known that this determination to control the thoughts of the country has been formed by 300,000 white people all told—less than three times the population of Chicago. The world may well tremble before the power of this wrathful State, for in 1850 it had the round sum of 145,024 white male inhabitants, which, according to the ratio of increase for the previous ten years would give 156,000 all told now. Deduct those under twenty and over sixty, and we have about 35,000 able to bear arms. When enough of these are detailed to guard the "peculiar institution" and to carry on the commerce of the "Empire," how many will there be left to fight "the rest of mankind?" And then there is that festering, fussy, pestilent little city of Charleston, the head and front of all this secession bluster, how supremely absurd does her unyorking appear! Why she has, all told, not as many white people as there are in the first and second wards of Chicago. What she lacks in real strength she makes up in mere sound and fury. Again we call attention to the modesty of the demand by the 300,000 white people of South Carolina to control the opinions of more than twenty millions of freemen. It is an example well worth the study of all future generations.

The News of the Election in California and Oregon.

It appears to be the general impression that the late arrangements for expressing the news of the Presidential election through to California in extra quick time, was designed to bring the result of the voting in California in the same speedy manner. This is an error. No special effort is to be made, we understand, to make a quicker trip by the Pony Express eastward than usual. It is not probable we shall hear anything of the California vote until Monday morning. The Oregon returns may be a week later.

An Honest Confession.

A writer in the Chicago *Times and Herald* in undertaking to account for the overwhelming defeat of the Democracy, assigns, among other reasons, the following:

> By far the most effective, cause of our defeat was the most alarming corruption in the Democratic party. There is no need to deny the fact. We had a most intolerable cause of corruption to weigh us down. The investigation of the Covode Committee was most terribly against us; and our opponents were exceedingly active in the use of it as a weapon. Influenced by this corruption, many, yes, very many, of our own party voted against our nominees and us.

In Illinois, Matteson's operations, and the great use made of them by our opponents, injured us greatly. In fact, we were so corrupt that not an office could be filled with an honest man. From coroner up to President the most shameful wire pulling and corruption were practiced. We were beaten, then, and were defeated. It was time that our party should learn to prevent such corruption. It was time for us to purify ourselves, and it is almost unanimously our opinion that we have not purified ourselves, but we have allowed our enemies to purify us, by putting us where we will have to sacrifice our thumbs in bitter disappointment, and learn, if we ever will what we should have learned in prosperity.

This is certainly true to the letter, so far as it goes. There were other causes of defeat, however, not less potent and no less discreditable than the one pointed out. It is to be hoped that so candid a writer will not stop short of going through the catalogue. Out with it now! An honest confession is good for the soul.

Wing-and-Wing.

The following luminous explanation of the causes which led to the defeat of the Democratic party, we clip from the *Times and Herald* of yesterday:

> Prominent among the causes which contributed to our defeat was the division of our ranks. We were working in two divisions, and each division desired to be head of the column at the front of the battle and be defeated. Our enemies had divided themselves into two divisions. One of these divisions attacked our Northern wing, and the other division that attacking our Southern wing. It was a fault, then, to divide these wings from the main body of the party. Even if our Northern wing had defeated the division of the enemy opposed to it, and the Southern wing had defeated those opposed to it, yet, being separated for one from the other, there would have been no unanimity of action subsequent to the battle, by which the consequences of the victory might have been followed up. The result shows how disastrously the separation has worked.

The writer in the New York *Times* who became inextricably entangled among the "Rebows of the Miscio" and the "Sympathies of Youth," was scarcely less to be commiserated than the author of the above.

Sewing Machines.

The Sewing Machines we see have come down in their prices to something near a living rate. Since they have the power in their own hands, we are glad they have the grace to acknowledge the claims of the public. We opposed the extension of Howe's patent for the simple and obvious reason that it had already been worth half a million dollars to him, and we did not think that after a man has made a magnificent fortune out of his invention the law should permit him to continue the oppressive monopoly longer. We do not believe that the present reduction is owing to the philanthropy of Mr. Howe or the great sewing machine corporations, but to the fact that Howe, not being himself a manufacturer, is interested to license as many machines as can profitably be made, and to have the demand for sewing machines fully supplied. He certainly has chosen the right course to make his patent profitable to him; instead of confining his profits and sales to a small locality, he endeavors to extend both. The case is very different in England, where Thomas, the owner of Howe's patent in that country, will not allow any shuttle stitch machines at all to be made there, except by himself, and charges ten per cent. on all making the other stitch, and has even collected ten pounds on some machines which were in use by manufacturers. We think it is fortunate for this country that the owner of so important a patent is not a manufacturer; if he were, there might be but one legal machine in the country, instead of several, as there now are. If all the extended patents were of no more injury to the people than this we should be fortunate indeed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IRVING'S COLUMBUS. Vol. I. New York: G. P. Putnam. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co., Nos. 39 and 41 Lake street.

Irving's Columbus has long since taken its place in American Literature as a standard work. The opportunities he enjoyed while in Spain to collect original materials were so improved that nothing is left for posterity but to appropriate the lessons taught by the life and adventures of the great navigator. The volume forms a part of the splendid library edition of Irving's works, now being issued by Putnam. It should be in every library. Subscribers will call at Griggs's for the book.

Promise on Secession.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

Sir Boyle Roche paid the rather equivocal compliment to a friend of his, saying: "I hope, my Lord, if you ever come within a mile of my house you'll stay there all night." So we say to the secessionists, if you ever come within half of our Kentucky boundary, please remain there till the crack of doom.

A special dispatch to the Charleston *Mercury* says Senator Wigfall, of Texas, informed President Buchanan that he will not resume his seat in the United States Senate if Lincoln is elected to the Presidency. A few more such effects from a Republican victory would almost reconcile us to the political calamity.

We give notice that we intend to continue the publication of the Louisville *Journal* until the 4th of March, 1861, and we shall print it in the United States. We don't relish the idea of enlisting New Grenada or Jeffersonville items under the head of "Foreign News."

The Charleston *Mercury* rejoices in the thought that the dissolution of the Union will enable South Carolina debtors to cheat their Northern creditors. The *Mercury* was rightly named after the god of thieves.

The Disunionists seem to pronounce John C. Breckinridge President of a Seceding State. They have studied a pronunciation in the Mexican dictionaries.

The Southern Disunionist, who talks of shutting the mouth of the Mississippi, had better shut his own.

We expect to see Wigfall drop one of these days, while he is in a sling of a sling in his hand.

Secession in 1851.

It is known to our readers that in the year 1851 a considerable party in South Carolina advocated the policy of the separate secession of that State from the Union, because of the dissatisfaction created by the "Compromise Measures" of the preceding year. Another party deprecated what they believed the madness of such a course, and it was before a public meeting held by the adherents of the latter in the city of Charleston, on the 22d of September, 1851, that the Hon. G. C. Memminger delivered an address from which we quote the subjoined extracts:

> Let us enter upon the examination of this separate nationality of South Carolina.
>
> "The declarations of the officers of the Government, together with the activity now manifested at the forts, assure us that secession will not be a peaceable remedy. They intend to hold these forts if they can, and they intend to consider us as in the Union, notwithstanding our secession. The experience of the past shows that Congress will confirm these views, and will confer on the Government all the power necessary to carry them out.
>
> "A disturbance of the trade of Charleston, and a removal of its active capital, will be the first visible result. The city of Savannah will be the first visible result. The city of Savannah will complete, in a few months, its connection by railroad with Augusta, and it is already in full communication with the interior by Macon. The bulk of our business at Charleston is with Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. It is a fact no less remarkable than true, that South Carolina contributes a small proportion, comparatively, to the import trade of Charleston. The merchant, therefore, will meet his customers, and supply their wants, with just as much facility at Savannah as at Charleston. The distance to the interior is the same, the facilities equal, and the advantage to Charleston now is that the capital dwells here. A blockade, however, of Charleston, if it be merely on paper, with the port of Savannah wide open, would at once transfer the whole of this trade. Commerce is always timid, and if the Savannah no difficulty would exist; at Charleston the ingenuity of our adversaries would create many; and the first act which Congress would pass would fill the Savannah river with our trade.
>
> "What, then, would be the condition of our railroads and other public enterprises? In the outset, the transportion of the trade transferred to Savannah would be lost; and whatsoever should go by railroad to Augusta must stop at the frontier, and be entered at some custom house on the other side, as from a foreign port, and passengers and goods must become subject to all the vexation incident to such visitation.
>
> "2. The next effect visible would be upon all the trades and business which depend upon commerce. The occupations of many must absolutely cease within the city, and the business of all must be greatly diminished. And in regard to the country, the extent of injury done must depend upon the men whom we have no control. If Congress should choose to take away from Charleston the privileges of a port of entry, or across tariffs, it hope should make other ports more advantageous, the rice and cotton of the planter would have to bear these burdens, or find their way to Wilmington or Wilmington. The disturbance which would thus be produced between banks and factors, between debtors and creditors, would be of a character which it cannot profitably foresee. A general result, however, of injury and ruin must follow.
>
> "3. An immense emigration would take place of all those who would prefer to remove their slaves into the extensive territory of other States before the final consummation of the secession scheme should prevent them; and afterwards a corresponding depression of slave property from the inability to remove them to the States, which secession would produce. The foreign demand, even now, is considered by the brokers as increasing the price nearly a hundred dollars a head. The destruction of that demand is a proportionate destruction of value to the whole field. If after secession is consummated, no negro can be removed from South Carolina to the other States of the Union.
>
> "All these difficulties, great as they are, and many more, might be cheerfully encountered were they compensated by the promotion of public welfare. But when it shall appear that the state of things from which they arise must involve the country in still deeper distress, they become wholly intolerable.
>
> "4. The effect which we will bring to view, as incident to secession, is one of the greatest and most fatal. We shall have left the Union because of slavery. We shall therefore, stand out before the world as the great exponent of that institution. At present, as we too well see, the public opinion of the world is hostile to it, and leagues are already banded together for its destruction. By secession we isolate ourselves from those having the same interests or divide and weaken the South, and we stand out alone before that hostile opinion, exposed by our position, and defenceless from our size.
>
> "Suppose the philanthropists of Europe should undertake to school us by that same school-master who taught the Chinese that opium-selling was wicked. They provided opium came from the British colonies, or who taught Kossuth and his companions to learn the principles of government from a Russian text-book. What, would be our condition? The great object of all government is protection, and where the government itself is forcibly resisted, where wrong it falls into contempt; and to us, who have hitherto enjoyed the proud privileges of American citizens, no government could exist on our own respect which could not command the respect of other nations.
>
> "5. And if to secure our extensive coast from invasion, or our commerce from insult, or our slaves from capture, we undertook to keep up an army or navy, this would involve us in still more serious difficulties. A small State must have a strong government to be efficient, and in so limited a territory the President or Lieutenant General could easily think that political declination would become part of the regular system of government.
>
> "6. Finally, let me bring to your view that all history concurs in proving that liberty can not long be preserved in a consolidated Republic. The great balance-wheel of our system is the check of the State upon Federal governments. All our statesmen, and none more earnestly and energetically than the great and good man (Mr. Calhoun) whom South Carolina has so long looked with confidence, have urged upon us the dangers of consolidation. The great outcry in South Carolina against the Federal Government, for the last twenty years, has been its tendency to consolidation. The real cause of its great power for evil on the subject of slavery is, that it has, in a great degree, become a consolidated Government. And here, in the face of all this, we are advised by the secessionists to set up an additional consolidated Government over a small area of thirty thousand square miles, without check or balance, with the whole Federal and State powers of the present Government in the same hands. If we secede alone, we can, of necessity, have but one Legislature and one Executive. Domestic and foreign policy must be guided by the same hands. Patronage and power—the sword and the purse—must be entrusted to the same chief magistrate; and if, under these circumstances, liberty can be preserved in South Carolina, it must be that every public man is an Apostle and every citizen a Patriot.
>
> "What, then, is the course which South Carolina should pursue? and what is the counsel which the co-operationists offer?
>
> "We ask our people to study the history of the American revolution, and we recommend them to honor its examples. There, as now, a people foreign to our interests and feelings assumed the right to govern us. The Colonies did not break from their individual action, but they had the constancy and firmness to wait for each other. For more than ten years the zealous and spirited champions of liberty checked their ardor until even the most tardy had reached conviction. And let not South Carolina forget that so late as the 1st of July, 1776, she was herself not ready for the final blow. It is a historical fact that when the Declaration of Independence was brought up for action on the 1st of July, it was opposed at the instance of one of her own deputies in the Congress of 1776, to give him time to persuade some of his colleagues into the measure. That time was given, and South Carolina, with all her representation, is found in her place in that noble company. So now let us have the same consideration for our brethren in the South; let us cease our tauntings, respect their feelings, even though they be prejudices, and remember that nullification has done thus much at least for South Carolina—it has enabled her to calculate with unprejudiced eyes, the value of the Union. In all such enterprises as the present, where a great people are called upon to remodel existing institutions, there must be time allowed. There must first be concert of opinion; next concert in council; then follows concert of action. This is the order of Nature, and it cannot be reversed. True wisdom counsels us now to take the proper measures for a concert of opinion at the South. Then let a common council meet, and the result will soon follow in united and efficient action. Then will the South, with her honor untarnished and her institutions secure, stand erect before the world; and if this Union shall refuse to protect our rights or acknowledge our equality, we shall we have the will and the means to declare ourselves their enemies in war, in peace their friends; and that declaration will be maintained."

Every Day Life Among the Secessionists.

Fits Hugh Ludlow, the "Hasheesh Eater," has been visiting Florida, and thus describes some of his experiences in the New York *Commercial Advertiser*. Though not "news," the incident related below is apropos just now:

> I recollect sitting one night at a tea-table in Jacksonville, when the news of the election of Speaker Pennington had just arrived. A mercurial Southern friend of mine arose from his seat—dropping on his plate the fragment of bacon which he had just speared—and holding his knife and fork high in the air, called all the divinities to witness, that should the dissolution of the Union ever come to pass (Southerners always put it hypothetically)—and should the North ever attempt to keep the South in the Union by force of arms—he even dare to try kicking her out—(either of these is a favorite hypothesis south of Mason and Dixon's line)—and should he be too old to walk to the scene of conflict—he would crawl on his hands and knees to the banks of the Potomac and mingle the boundary waters with his and the hostile blood. A thrill of horror ran around the table at this terrible declaration, and the hair of several Northern invalids stood erect. But, for the life of me, I could not take the thing seriously. I straightway drew a picture of my venerable friend, who weighed two hundred and thirty odd pounds—creeping on all fours in a pair of new cassimere pantaloons by which he set great store, through the six inches of mire which usually accumulate on Virginia roads about the season of a presidential inauguration—with an old musket between his teeth, and a cold chunk of bacon in the commissariat department of his rear—to make a compound of his fiery blood with the Old Dominion mud and ditch-water. In an instant his face relaxed, his knife and fork came down with a hearty haw-haw, chorused by all the table—and in a minute more, was attending to the abandoned bacon with as placid a soul as if Keitt had never thundered out of Pennington.
>
> It is astonishing to see with what sangfroid the people of the South will talk of the slavery question before their negroes. I recall one occasion upon which our whole party in one of the Southern States had been discussing the subject of Abolitionism in the presence of five or six attendant slaves of both sexes. The whole question of a possible insurrection was between the North and the South had been canvassed from beginning to end. One young South Carolina planter had been particularly bloodthirsty in his threats of vengeance upon the North. Should the Abolitionists (another hypothesis, you see), march down in force on any of Charleston, he would arm all his negroes, he said, and set them in the van of the defending force to do battle against their "Northern brothers."
>
> The conversation being over—and the company dispersed—one of the waiters, an old Charleston negro, called me out of the room on the pretense of having a felon on the finger examined by me. When we stood in the dark of the negro quarters, he whispered to me—
>
> "Massa! Do them Abolitionists raly mean to come and help us?"
>
> "Don't talk about such things, Cæsar! No! They can't come. They couldn't help you if they would."
>
> "Well, Massa—I jis tell you what! I'd like to see 'em put guns into our hands—and us ahead to do the fightin'! Dey'd find out who we'd fight for! Dey durn't put de guns into our hands! No! dey dursn't!"
>
> And an hour after I heard Cæsar's master say that he would trust him with his life!

Sam. Houston on the Texas Troubles and on Lincoln's Election.

A correspondent of the Galveston *News*, writing from Independence, Texas, October 31st, gives the following sketch of a speech delivered there by Governor Houston:

> In regard to the recent raid and incendiarism in Texas, he said it had been exaggerated and misrepresented by the letters of "that Commercial Abolitionist brother," he said, of Roger A. Pryor of Virginia, who had some time since sent a certain challenge. The fact was, that there had been but one white man hung in Texas for incendiarism—Gordon of Henderson—and two negroes; and there never had been a vial or bottle of poison found in the possession of any other negroes in this State—thus intimating very clearly that the others that were punished were unjustly punished.
>
> As to the house burnings, it had been reported at one time that there were fourteen houses burned in the city of Austin, when in fact there was only a factory and a barn. I hid you skirts of the city burned; and he accounted for the burning of that by the carelessness of the Dutch, who were lounging and smoking there at the time.
>
> He said that this Pryor letter had injured and was greatly injuring our country; its effects were being felt everywhere; our lands depreciating in value; persons from other States were afraid to immigrate here, and a great many were leaving our State. Only the other day a gentleman from Northern Texas had told him that on his way in he had met two hundred wagons with at least five persons to each wagon, on their way to Arkansas and Kansas—some leaving for fear their negroes would be falsely accused of incendiarism and hung, and others for fear they, as not being slaveholders, might be charged with being Abolitionists, and lynched.
>
> However much he might regret the election of Lincoln, still, if constitutionally elected, he ought to and should be inaugurated. "Yes! they would have to walk over his dead body if he was not."
>
> The Governor was very severe on Calhoun and South Carolina, but landed Benton, Clay and others. His terror missed an opportunity to give a thrust and to heap abuse upon South Carolina and her doctrines.

PERSONAL.

Ayoub Bey Tarboushi writes to Col. B. F. Hall, of Auburn, to announce the arrival at Alexandria of Col. Iscander Agha Abcarius, one of the Syrian Commissioners who came to this country some months since to make collections for the suffering Christians, and who was sent back home under suspicion that he was an imposter.

—The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writing from New York, says: "Among the winning men on the Presidential election, one of the most successful is Morrissey, the pugilist. I was conversing on Friday with an acquaintance, who stated that he acted as stakeholder of a bet between the brawny John and another party to the amount of $8,000, and had only an hour before paid it over to said John in good current money. As a general thing, there was little betting on the election."

—Why are all of the ladies in favor of Lincoln? Because they are all friends of Hymen.

—Hon. Lewis Cass, Jr., late U. S. Minister to Rome, returned to his old home in Detroit, on Saturday. His health, some time since compelled him to relinquish public life, since which he has been traveling in Switzerland, and other parts of continental Europe.

—Lord Dundonald, whose death on the 31st ult. is announced by the *North American*, was one of the most prominent of the English nobility. He was born in 1775. At 17 he entered the navy, where he soon distinguished himself. In 1801 he took a Spanish frigate against great odds, and was made Post-Captain. In 1807 he represented Westminster in Parliament, but incurred the animosity of the Government by his radical opinions. In 1814, on the report of the abdication, he took advantage of the rise in stocks to sell out. When the report was discovered to be false, he was charged with originating it for speculative purposes. He was tried, convicted of fraud, sentenced to pay £1,000, stand in the pillory, and be imprisoned a year. The pillory punishment was remitted, but he was expelled from Parliament, and degraded from the Order of the Bath. His constituents had such faith in him that they paid his fine by public subscription, and sent him back to Parliament. During the struggle of the Greeks for independence he assisted them, but, on the accession of William IV., and a Whig Government, returned to England, where he was reinstated in all his former honors. He continued in favor on the accession of Queen Victoria; in 1831 became Admiral of the White, and in 1847 Rear Admiral. Lord Dundonald was a writer of some ability, and in 1847 published his "Observations on Naval Affairs;" in 1861 his "Notes on the Condition of the British West India Islands;" and in 1854 his "Narrative of Services in the Liberation of Chili, Peru and Brazil," in two volumes.

An Imposing Number.

We copy the following from the *St. Louis Herald* of yesterday only because the item will be seized upon and circulated through the country to the prejudice of the distinguished gentleman whom it maligns:

> "At Dred's Vote for Lincoln.—Judge Ward Bates, candidate for President before the Chicago Convention, was one of the first voters in the Fourth Ward of this city to cast his vote for Abe Lincoln."

We are authorized to pronounce the statement in the *Herald* an infamous slander. Judge Bates voted for Lincoln and Hamlin and the Straight Republican ticket.—*St. Democrat.*

COL. BAKER IN CALIFORNIA.

A Great Demonstration.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27, 1860.

Last night we had the greatest political demonstration of the season. It was the occasion of the new Oregon Senator, Col. Baker's welcome. His friends rallied in such throngs, in and about the American Theatre, as never were gathered here, and called out, say building in California to hear any man, before. Everybody was there, and hosts of ladies beside. The house was equal to the largest city. He had hard work to make his Popular Sovereignty and his thorough-bred Republicanism travel in harness together without hitching, but he did it. He took back nothing of the Popular Sovereignty of his Oregon speeches, nor bated a hair of his old irrepressible 'up-to-the-handle' Anti-Slavery. He rode along the lines drawn up for the battle, assuring the timid, confirming the courageous. He spoke two hours and a quarter, and not a fellow budged an inch from his seat till he had ended. He takes down and puts out of sight all others of our Pacific orators. He is merry, by instinct, in his most serious arguments. How he sometimes carries away his audience an incident will show. He had been saying that "even where opposition is rife, ideas of personal liberty are thriving. Even under the shadow of the throne of Russia—on the banks of the Seine, where the ashes of the First Napoleon repose—even in the British Queen's majestic dignity presides over a nation of freemen—everywhere abroad, the great ideas of personal liberty spread, increase, fructify. Here—ours is the exception! In this home of the exile, in this land of constitutional liberty, it is left for us to teach the world that Slavery matches in solemn process, will under the American stars Slavery has protection, and the name of Freedom must be faintly breathed—the songs of Liberty be faintly sung! Garibaldi, Victor Emanuel, hosts of good men, are praying, fighting, dying on scaffolds, in dungeons, offering yet on battle-fields, for Freedom. And while this great procession marches under the arches of Liberty, we alone shrink back, trembling and afraid, when Freedom is but mentioned." The audience shouted, of course, but a gentleman on the platform, whom every one knew—an invalid—apparently carried away with enthusiasm, rushed to the footlights, and with extended arms, excessive vehemence, and hollow voice, exclaimed: "It is true! it is true, gentlemen! We are slaves, compared with the rest of the world. The Colonel is right!"—then, pale as a ghost, staggered back to his seat.

Possibly, some may think that the Colonel, since his election, may be a little lukewarm in his Republicanism—cooled by the fusion in Oregon with the Douglas party. Let such read the following, and judge for themselves. He had been talking about the Union, when pausing suddenly he said:

> "But here comes Pryor, he recovers his wits and seems to address me: 'Col. Baker, what say you of Seward's irrepressible conflict?' Why, fair, if Mr. Seward had that opinion, I think he did right to express it. And I apprehend it is your opinion, too. (Laughter.) You don't think Slavery is going to last forever? God is too good for that. A thousand years is as one day in His sight, and it may take some time for it silently to decay. I hope diseases won't last forever; I don't know that death will; I very much doubt if Slavery will. You, Breckinridge men, if there is a little vein of truth in you, inherited from your mothers, (laughter,) not practiced by you perhaps—even you must admit that some day Slavery will be abolished. Mr. Clay—and he was no Abolitionist—used to felicitate himself that, by the freed slaves of our land, civilization would yet be carried to the banks of the Niger. Read Pope's Messiah—I don't know that Pope was an Abolitionist—though inspired poets are apt to be. Homer was, Shakespeare was, the Bible is, and Pope would be in very good company if he was. So long as there is a slave and a master in the world the slave's heart will throb for freedom. Educate him and he will fight for it. Nerve him and he will die for it—and you are where you soul, can't help saying: 'Hurrah for the wash-ee party!' (Cheers.) I would shoulder my rifle to suppress insurrection; and yet in my own impulses, in the depth of my own reflection, I feel that if Mr. Seward, looking forward with the eye of a great statesman and philosopher, said the conflict was irrepressible—God go with him! I indorse the sentiment. [Tremendous cheers.]"

As the Colonel is famous for perorations, I think you will pardon me for reporting entire, imperfectly of course, as I am not up to that sort of thing, his concluding remarks. He had been saying that whatever was nominated in the bond he would abide—no more. Then he proceeded:

> "In the presence of God—I say it reverently—freedom is the rule and slavery but the exception. It is a marked, guarded, protected exception. Slavery is not right. If ever a public opinion can be allowed to visit its dusky cheek too roughly, be it so; but go to the utmost to the terms of the compact. We are a city set on a hill. Our light cannot be hid. As for me, I dare not. I will not, be false to freedom. Standing, as I do, before my youth were planted there, by freedom, my feet shall ever stand. I will walk beneath her banner. And by my inheritance, my children, watched over, in history, struck down on an hundred chosen fields of battle, by freedom her friends by from her; her foes gather around her. I have seen her bound to the stake; I have seen them give her ashes to the wind; I have seen her hopes fled to a free trial or post, and their feet hindered from kicking by the clog of a hundred pound weight. The most trifling fetter is placed in this manner, and a poor fellow might be flogged for the mere amusement of his master's guests. It was no rare occurrence for a slave to be tied under the whip, and there was no more regret than for the loss of a pan or other piece of household property.
>
> The ladies were particularly cruel to their slaves. The poor girls in attendance, scratched and bleeding from wounds made with the long pins the ladies wore as an ornament, sometimes filled the whole house with their cries.
>
> The cruelty towards the slaves increased so much that the emperors made some effort to check it. Laws were made, pursuant to which such masters as would forsake their slaves in sickness forfeited their rights to them after their recovery; and a Roman who would intentionally kill a slave was to be banished from Rome. And a lady who would whip or order whipping of a slave, to such a degree that death ensued before the third day, was to be excommunicated for from five to seven years.
>
> The young Roman libertines often chose the disguise of a slave's dress for their love adventures. Rich people kept or rent a crowd of slaves that they did not know them all personally, and thus the introduction into houses was made easy. Sometimes, however, the master of the house got a hint, perhaps, from the shrewd lady herself, and the intruder was flogged as a runaway slave, or a spy. Such an occurrence gave particular delight to the real slave. It was a misfortune that happened to the celebrated historian Sallust, who courted Faustina, daughter of Tullia, and wife to Milo. After having received a severe flogging, Sallust was released on paying a considerable sum.
>
> Caligula used the whip with his own hand, and on the spot; even upon people who by talking too loudly at the theatre, spoilt his enjoyment of the players. He did not mind who the offender was. Even the vestals were not exempt from this punishment. The vestal Urbinia was whipped by a viator, and had it prosecuted through the streets. Other vestals were told, had been whipped for the same offense. The guilty one, covered over with a dark veil, was whipped by a priest in a dark room. Even empresses were not always spared, at least in the Christian time and in the Constantinopolitan, where the order of Justinian, No. 150 admonishes: "To be whipped, however was, in the eyes of a Roman, the lowest disgrace, and yet this reason Judge Drayton, Cullum and to be whipped at their first examination.

NOT ELECTED.—B. F. Shillaber, ("Mrs. Partington,") whom the citizens of Boston elected to the Legislature of Massachusetts, is defeated after all. The official vote admits his opponent.

VOTE OF HARPER'S FERRY.—Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, rendered memorable as the seat of the John Brown raid, voted on Saturday last. Twenty of this Ward: "Douglas" 570, Bell 272, Breckinridge 77.

Financial Condition of the South.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 14th.]

The advices from the South tend to confirm an opinion which we have already expressed, that the cause of the present trouble lies deeper than the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, even. Those perverse secessions we hear that lead is unsaleable, and from all parts the report is that negroes have fallen and are falling in prices. This result would, of course, be produced in course of time by such agitations as are proceeding in South Carolina. But it would hardly have been effected so soon as this; and in seeking for its cause we are forced to look further back, and to inquire whether it may not have had an origin anterior to, and very different from the present political excitement. Between the years 1850 and 1857 the average cotton crop of the United States was about 2,000,000 bales; the average price of middling uplands was about 8c to 9c a pound; the average price of negro field hands was $800 to $1,000; and cotton land was remarkably cheap. Then, for four years ago the development of cotton manufactures throughout Europe and the United States increased the demand for cotton to such an extent that middling uplands was wanted at 11c to 12c in this market, and at 7½d to 8d in Liverpool. This led, as a matter of course, to a wider cultivation of cotton in the Southern States. Planters in the Carolinas and Georgia not only continued to plant as before on the land they held, but bought new land in the rich prairies of Alabama, Texas and Mississippi, and planted there likewise. Thus the cotton crop swelled from 3,115,993 bales in 1857-8 to 3,351,451 bales in 1858-9, and 4,015,770 bales in 1859-60; had the weather been as favorable this year it is known that the crop would have exceeded 5,000,000 bales. Yet, notwithstanding this surprising increase of production, the price has not fallen. Middling uplands is still worth between 11 and 12 cents a pound—a price higher than in former times have given the planter a profit of fully five cents per pound. Now, this vast increase in the production of the staple, unaccompanied by any decline in the price, would naturally have made all the Southern planters rich, but for one thing: like the Western farmers in 1856 and 1857, the more money they made the more they laid out in land and negroes, machinery and buildings. Though Missouri and Virginia were steadily drained of their slaves, negro field hands rose in the cotton States to $2,000 a head; land advanced in a corresponding ratio; more machinery was put up in three years than in the ten previous. Hence, though the South has been receiving a hundred millions of dollars a year more for cotton than she did twelve or fifteen years ago, it is quite doubtful whether the planters have any more available means now than they had then. Like the Western farmers in 1857, they have plenty of land, and of the produce of their toil they will have plenty of cotton every winter; they have a very large amount of money invested in slaves at a very high price. But from all that we can learn they have no more actual money now than they used to have; and, in fact, they are precisely in the condition in which the West was in 1857—so greatly expanded that the first adverse wind was sure to cause a catastrophe. The adverse wind came in the shape of the drought, which destroyed over 300,000 bales of cotton, and cut off the corn crop in the Gulf States. Thus, we suppose we see before us. With negroes at $2,000 a head, corn imported from Illinois and laid down at the plantation at $2.25 a bushel, even eleven cents a pound will hardly pay the planter for growing cotton; and if out of the proceeds of his crop he has to pay a debt to his factor, incurred for purchases of land and negroes, the result cannot be doubtful, and it would have been the same whoever had been elected President. The election of Lincoln has irritated the minds of Southerners, aroused their apprehensions of trouble with their negroes, and has thus precipitated matters; but it could hardly have produced the results we have had the South not been in an expanded condition, and not fairly overdue excessive development of cotton culture. So far as we can learn, the debt of the South to the North does not exceed what it never so small as it is at present. But the advances of the Southern factors to the Southern planters are heavier than they ever were, and the shipments of cotton will be made in payment of these advances, up to the present dates, are fully $7,000,000 behind those of last year.

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Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1860.

Daily Arrival and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
7.30 a. m.	2.00 a. m.	8.00 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.15 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
7.30 a. m.	2.00 a. m.	8.00 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.15 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
6.40 a. m.	2.00 p. m.	8.00 a. m.
7.25 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	8.30 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.50 p. m.
9.15 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.15 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	4.00 a. m.
9.30 p. m.	No mail.	4.80 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
6.35 a. m.	12.30 a. m.	9.00 a. m.
6.35 p. m.	5.30 p. m.	9.60 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	5.30 a. m.
9.15 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
7.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.15 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	8.40 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	6.05 a. m.
9.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	5.00 p. m.
NORTHWESTERN.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
9.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.45 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
9.45 a. m.	6.00 a. m.	1.55 p. m.
9.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.45 p. m.

The Voting in Southern Italy.

Scenes at the Polling places in Naples—Who voted "Si" and who voted "No"—A patriotic woman is permitted to deposit her vote—Excitement in the "Bloody Sixth" of Naples.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

NAPLES, October 21.

A day in Naples!—and such a day has Naples never seen. Wearied in body, and yet more so by the strong emotions of my mind, I sit down, at the close of the 21st of October, 1860, to give you a narrative of events which have at times unmanned me. From slavery to liberty, from death to life—such is the change which I have seen come over the people of Southern Italy this day; and you will not consider it as exaggerated language in one who has lived, and suffered, and sympathized with this oppressed race so long, and whose pen has been steeped in gall for so many years, if I say that I can scarcely command myself to report what I have heard and seen, and so deeply felt. It was a beautiful morning when the early bells were rung—a *stormo*, as it is called—and summoned the people to perform their first duties as free men; and, joining the multitude, I made the round of several quarters, that I might see with my "very own eyes" what was passing.

Demonstrations, and deputations, and flags are, of course, as plentiful as blackberries; we are accustomed to them, so that nothing detained us until we arrived in the large Palace-yard, which was nearly filled with National Guards arranged in a hollow square. Bands were playing, and companies filing off after having given their votes, and fresh voters were coming up by "streets" to throw in their all-decisive "*Si*." Let us get a little nearer. There is a quantity of woodwork raised about the statues of the Bourbons—spared by a wonderful degree of forbearance—for a triumphal arch is to be raised in front, in order to conceal two members of the hated dynasty, on the approaching visit of Victor Emanuel. Sentinels are placed at the bottom of the steps which lead up to the Church of San Francisco Paolo, to prevent the entrance of all who have not a stamped permission to walk in and give their vote; but your correspondent, thanks to the courtesy of the Neapolitans, is a kind of privileged person, and is admitted immediately. There are three urns, or something like wooden sarcophagi in appearance, just in front. This one on the right contains "*Si*," that on the left the "*No*," while in the centre is the urn which receives the vote. As the voters enter they are offered their choice, but of course all cry out "*Si!*" as loudly as they can shout, and some add *vivas* for Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi. The officers on duty were urgent in saying "Be particular in offering both tickets, '*Si*' or '*No*'; let every man exercise his free choice."

But any man in his senses must have felt, of course, that "*No*" was a moral impossibility for the mass; that the great question was already decided, and that simply appearances were to be observed. Yet a few "*No's*" were given during the day—two by Garibaldi's men, who considered that "*Si*" was a declaration against an united Italy, and one by a person who was determined "to make his protest known to Europe and the World." Most of those on duty I recognized as men over whom I have uttered my Jeremiads in your columns on their being imprisoned or exiled. And now what is their position!

While seated on the platform I observed a few priests record their votes, several blind and infirm persons, aged people with a depth of resolution which spoke of their sense of the liberation which was at hand, and "Popolari," —not the Lazzaroni of the early Bourbons—who come up with as much intelligence as any of the Executive, and shouted for Victor Emanuel. In short, all who did come appeared to do so voluntarily and cheerfully, but that numbers were kept away by fear and by diversity of opinion I cannot doubt. Enough time, however, has been spent at San Ferdinando, and so now we will visit Monte Calvario. Our road lies through the Toledo, where the flags have been doubled since yesterday, and variegated lamps are already suspended for the evening's illumination. Bands of people are coming down, men and women, Garibaldini and civilians, all mixed up in delightful confusion, with music and flags, clapping their hands and shouting, "*Viva Garibaldi!*" "*Viva Vittorio Emmanuele!*" What a scene of life and animation it is! Who does not for the moment feel himself immortal! But here, at a doorway on the left, resting on treaties, is one of those large, gay sarcophagi of the country, all covered over with gilt and crimson velvet. The Fratelli, with their white dresses and eyelet-holes, crowd about it, and "Death's Lancers," as the Brothers of St. Januarius are called, bring up the rear. "*Memento mori*," says this spectacle. What a variety of shifting scenes we have in the course of one day in one single street! I wonder who that person was who was being borne to his last home through this riot and confusion. Had he suffered in his lifetime from the persecutions of the Bourbons? As likely as not, for I never met a family without its victims; and if such was the case, death must have come with less terrors to him, from the prospect of this day, though he never lived to see it. A few steps further and we get to the polling place of Monte Calvario, where there is ten-fold the animation which distinguished San Ferdinando. Half a dozen openings led into a piazza, and each opening has its triumphal arch, and every hole its flag, and a brass band is playing that beautiful hymn to Garibaldi, good, great, add glorious—Garibaldi, great in his very weaknesses, for they all lean to virtue's side.

The President and the Eletti received me with marked courtesy, and gave me a post of honor, from which I watch the interesting proceedings. Even the women want to vote, but they are kept back. There is an exception made in favor of "Marianna la Santa Giovanara," an old patriot of the quarter, known throughout the city for devotion to Liberal principles. She has a tri-colored sash or scarf over her shoulder and all around her waist, and very proud she looks, and determined and rejoiced, as if she would say, "I will throw one stone more on the pile which shall bury the Bourbons for ever." She throws in her "*Si*," and is hailed with the clapping of hands, and leaves, as she came, in the midst of tri-colored banners. Twelve monks of the *Terra Santa* had already voted when I came, and 80 of the Pasquilieri voted later. Priests, *rari nantes*, in the crowd, made their appearance. And now comes a martyr, whose sufferings in the Bagno of San Stefano made his appearance a subject of public joy. Spaventa is his name, and he is greeted, as he deserves to be, with clapping of hands and "*Vivas*," and comes up liberated from his chains and red jacket, and exercises the privileges of a free man. Some so old that they could scarcely totter, passed before me, and men on crutches, and blind men, who groped their way to the urn, and cried out lustily, "*Si, si!*" But there was one case so affecting that it moved me almost to unmanliness. It was a person in advanced life, with gray hair, who came up, threw in his "*Si*," and then knelt down and kissed the urn with devotion, being choked at the time with excess of feeling. What a history did that act tell of!—and later I will introduce him again in my narrative, but I cannot pause long where there is so much to recount.

While on the platform I was begged to translate an Italian inscription into English, to the following effect:—"The National Guard of Naples to the brave English who are combating for the liberties of Italy." It is intended, they told me, for the flag which is now making, and is to be presented to our countrymen who have already covered themselves with glory. "I cannot describe," says the correspondent of one of the Neapolitan journals, "the fervor with which the English fight; they fight like madmen." It is high time, however, to leave Monte Calvario, or I shall be killed with kindness and with repletion from ices and *brioches*; yet one word. This quarter has been always known as the most advanced and liberal quarter of Naples; it has sent out its legions in all times of disturbance to fight the Santa Luciani and other retrogradists; it has its book of martyrs, therefore. The most brutal police commissaries have always been there, as Morbilo, and the most ferocious of priests, as the Cure of St. Matteo, and rapine and plunder, and ferocity and hypocrisy, have gone hand in hand in an extraordinary manner in Monte Calvario. No wonder, therefore, that the inhabitants are to-day half mad with joy. Three "Noes" were put in, and one of the unhappy voters was insulted, some say killed, which I believe to be an exaggeration, but which I shall not hold back if I find it to be true.

And now let us visit Poerio, *en route* to another polling place. He is staying with Madame Paoula, whose husband died while in hiding from the police, and the large drawing room was full of people waiting to see a man whose inheritance was persecution, and who had spent the greater part of his life in exile or imprisonment, and some portion of it, as you know, with a chain round his leg and waist. Every man I looked upon in the room had a history, a public and a painful one. Close to the door stood a stalwart "popolano," who had been a fellow prisoner with Poerio. Then there was the Duke ——, who had had his chain, and wrote the history of his voyage when he accompanied Poerio to England; and Gen. Stocco, whose arm was still weak from a shot he received in Sicily. I sat by the same individual whose interesting vote I recorded above, Felice Pirri, a captain in the Marine. "It is a day too delightful to me," and is an ample compensation," said he, "for a life of suffering. I cannot bear it;" and here he became so moved that he could not speak. "My father," he continued, "died in exile, one of my uncles was shot at the Ponte Maddalena, two were burnt in their country houses by the bloodhounds of despotism. I was *dettabile* in 1820, and passed many years an exile. On my return I received a small public office, and in 1848 I was *destituito* again. Since then I have been under the ban, living as best I could."

Mark, this is the history of thousands and tens of thousands in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and as surely as the writing in the palace of Belshazzar was that of the hand of God, this successful revolution is his work also. After some little time Poerio came to, and a more affecting scene I never witnessed. Twelve years or more had passed since they met; age and suffering had changed many beyond the power of recognition; but as their earlier features grew in his returning memory they threw themselves on his neck and embraced him. Felice Pirri wept like a child and left without saying a word; it was enough to have seen his old friend. After a warm greeting from the Baron, I left this moving scene, the more so that fresh visitors were coming in every moment, and deputations from all classes of the people.

Just outside the gateway there is another and a widely different scene—a large crowd and a temporary pulpit resting against that grand monument in honor of the Madonna in the Piazza dei Gesuiti. There is a man with dark flowing locks and beard and moustaches, who takes off a black Calabrian hat and feather as he mounts the stairs. He has a red Garibaldi coat, and military boots and spurs, and a whip and sword and pistol, like the old Puritan warriors, and a bournous hangs loosely over his shoulders. He is the Padre Pantaleone, of Sicily, a man who never leaves Garibaldi, to whom he is devoted. He urges on the great duties of voting, says something about the "Madonna Santissima" to please and tranquilize the old women, male and female, and winds up with a "Viva Garibaldi! Viva Vittorie Emmanuele! Viva Maria Santissima!" which is responded to by some with a "Bravo!" and by others with a feeble, whining cry of "Viva Maria Santissima;" and all this took place just opposite the doors of the Church of the Jesuits.

The Padre comes down from his platform, and surrounded by a multitude and band and banners, goes to some other place, while I go to the neighboring hospital *en passant* and visit our sick countrymen. It is Sunday morning, and mercy is better than sacrifice, so I look in on these poor fellows, who tell me that they are very comfortable and well attended to, and are very grateful for attention. Altogether there are nine in this hospital, principally from sickness, and only one case gives anxiety, who was wounded last Friday, the ball passing through the fleshy part of his leg, but he is doing well. They asked for nothing, as they wanted nothing; a little paper for writing and some books they would like they said, and these they have had. And now to one or two other polling places. That of San Lorenzo is the nearest; here they have polled 1,800 an hour since the morning. Many priests had been there, but no monks, although a large monastery of the Dominicans was close by; many sick and infirm and blind had been brought up as in the other quarters, and the voting had gone on quietly and orderly enough.

In the courtyard were assembled the National Guard, with dahlias in the barrels of their muskets. Close by is the polling place of the Quarters Pendino and the Porto, it is in the great hall of the University, where some 15 years ago Ferdinand II. received the scientific men of Italy who were then sowing the seeds of that revolution which has since spread through the length and breadth of the land. There was a band in the gallery, which played at intervals, and an elevated platform was erected at the end, on which the urns were placed, and to which the voters ascended. The same attentions were paid us here as at all the other stations, and after having heard that a few priests and some Benedictines had voted, and about 5,000 persons in all, I went on to the Quarter of St. Giuseppe, in the Municipal Palace. Poerto voted in that quarter, and on being asked whether he would take a "Si" or "No," created a laugh by his waggish hesitation. I need not say with how much enthusiasm he was received. The last quarter I visited was that of Chiaja, where I was told by one of the returning officers that 7,000 out of 9,000 had already voted.

The forms were the same here as in all other stations, and require no observation, but a curious fact was that many of the women presented themselves with the votes of their husbands, who were fishing at sea—very properly they were refused. This brings me down to four o'clock, and I am looking for repose and refreshment, but there is a great crowd assembled in the Riviera di Chiaja, and Hungarian Cavalry act as a guard of honor, and National Guards and Garibaldini keep off the crowds from the gates of the Hotel d'Angleterre.

Garibaldi is there, and crowds of admirers are waiting outside or pressing on to catch at least a glimpse of him, or better, to touch his hand. I saw him, and begged a favor, which he instantly granted to me with that kind voice every one must have remarked in private. The wonder appears to be that with all the geniuness of a woman he can yet exercise so great an influence over the minds of the million, win them by his softness, and urge them on at the same time to deeds of the greatest daring. For three mortal hours the crowd remained outside, and then followed him on foot and in carriage to the railway, cheering him lustily all the time. Mr. Mason Jones, whom I met this evening, will tell my countrymen all about it when he returns to England, for he is in the midst of everything, and is collecting a host of material for his lectures on Garibaldi, with whom he has had two long interviews.

I cannot close the day without looking in again at the polling booths of Monte Calvario and San Ferdinando. In the former place they had gone to the "Teatro Nuovo" actors, orchestra and all to the Piazza to sing the Hymn of Garibaldi. At the Quarter of San Ferdinando little was doing, for it was 10 o'clock, but the ladies were thronging in to sign an address to Victor Emanuel, a copy of which I will send, if time permits me. And thus ends the 21st of October, 1860, the day from which, let us hope, will date a new and bright era in the history of the Two Sicilies.

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COOPER'S NOVELS,

Embellished with Five Hundred Original Drawings,

By F. O. C. DARLEY.

This beautiful edition of Cooper's Works was commenced February 1st, 1859, and will be completed in Thirty-Two Months from that date, a volume containing a novel complete, being published on the first of each month. The volumes are uniform in size and binding, and each contains Two Engravings on Steel and Twelve Sketches on Wood, designed by Darley expressly for this edition, and engraved by the First Artists of the Country.

THE SERIES EMBRACES:

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The Spy,	The Chainbearer,
Wyandotte,	Jack Tier,
The Bravo,	The Red Skins,
The Pilot,	Red Skins,
Wept of Wish-ton-Wish,	The Two Admirals,
The Headsman,	The Deerslayer,
The Prairie,	Mercedes of Castile,
Lionel Lincoln,	The Crater,
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W. SCOTT STEWART, Produce Commission Merchant, No. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. oc1d166-1y

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WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the purchase and sale of PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK, No. 216½ South Water Street, Chicago. WATSON V. COE. WM. H. RICE. S. L. UNDERWOOD. de9'59-1y

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FINLEY, HOYT & RUMSEY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 13 South La Salle Street, Old United States Custom House Building, Chicago. JAS. W. FINLEY. J. M. HOYT. I. P. RUMSEY.

CARD.—In withdrawing from the Commission Business, we take great pleasure in recommending the above firm to our friends and patrons and solicit for them a continuance of their business. Having known them for several years, we cheerfully recommend them as good business men, and in every respect reliable. no12-d491-4m FLINT & WHEELER.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 258 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. REFER to—Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co., Alonzo Richmond & Co., Hon. Jno. C. Haines, Chicago; J. H. Drake & Co., N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo. [au30e60y]

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Insurance.

HOME INSURANCE. The Union Insurance AND TRUST COMPANY. Chartered by the Legislature of Illinois. CASH CAPITAL, $200,000. Office—Exchange Bank Building, S. W. corner of Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

President—BENJ. LOMBARD.
Vice-President—VAN H. HIGGINS.
Secretary—B. F. JOHNSON.
Treasurer—FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN.

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AETNA INSURANCE COMP'Y, —OF— HARTFORD, CONN. Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual. Cash Capital and Surplus, - - - $2,194,100.02. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS Taken at Liberal Terms and Rates. Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents, for terms of one to five years.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1860.

	Par Val.	Mkt. Val.
PAID UP CAPITAL		$1,500,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS		94,100 00
Bank Stocks, &c.	$609,400 00	$909,982 00
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	225,000 00	232,650 00
State Stocks, &c.	323,000 00	329,200 00
City Stocks, &c.	115,000 00	116,000 00
Railroad Stocks, &c.	85,600 00	91,164 00
Mortgage Bonds	82,000 00	82,000 00
Real Estate, unincumbered		62,850 00
Miscellaneous Items		37,739 98
Cash on hand and deposited on call, and in agents' hands		394,746 36
Claims unadjusted and not due	$179,987 65	
Total		2,194,100 02

Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois. Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PATCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago. jy10-1y No. 1 Loomis Block, cor. So. Water & Clark sts.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. January 1st, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL	$400,000.00
SURPLUS	182,325.91
ASSETS.	
Cash on hand, and in Bank	$37,369.82
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents	34,221.38
Real Estate, unincumbered	6,000.00
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate	5,400.00
Amount loaned on pledged Bank Stock	6,500.00
Amount loaned otherwise secured	16,000.00

	Par Val.	Mk't. Val.
Fifty Shares U. S. Trust Co.'s Stock, New York	$5,000	$6,100
New York Bank Stock	135,100	140,760
Hartford Bank Stock	208,100	215,175
Middletown Bank Stock	11,700	12,...
Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford	400	472
Holyoke Water Pr. Co.'s Stocks	10,000	10,...
New Britain Water Bonds	10,000	10,...
Hartford City Bonds	10,000	10,700
Col. Peo. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	10,000	6,...
Accumulated interest on investments		5,711
Total Assets		$582,325.91
Total Liabilities		$40,704.53

H. KELLOGG, Secretary. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, No. 1 Loomis' Building, Corner Clark and Water streets, Chicago. Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as other responsible Companies; and we shall endeavor to merit the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing. M. MAGILL, General Agent, 31 and 33 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all applications for Agencies, in the Western or Southwestern States may be addressed. [ap2-60-1y

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y, PHILADELPHIA. Capital and Surplus, - - - $359,746.70. Officers: GEO. HART, President. H. R. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treasurer. E. P. Ross, Vice-Pres't. S. H. BUTLER, Ass't Sec'y. CURTIS L. NORTH, General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago. DIRECTORS.—George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster & Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller. mh16-'60-1y

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Conn. Paid up Capital..........$300,000. Insurance Against Loss by Fire. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago. Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NORWICH, CONN. Paid up Capital..........$131,656.28 Insurance Against Loss by Fire. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark sts., first floor, Loomis' Block. oc25-b605

HARTFORD FIRE INSUR'NCE COMPANY. Chartered in 1810.

ASSETS MAY 1, 1860.

	Market Value.
Cash on hand and on call	$132,350.94
Loans amply secured	54,173.39
Real Estate, cash value	15,000.00
2,546 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford	300,327.00
1,800 " " " in New York	209,825.00
1,010 " " " in Boston	108,885.00
420 " St. Louis and Milwaukee	42,400.00
1,330 " River Company Stock, Hartford	3,000.00
140 " Railroad Stock	14,050.00
41 City and Railroad Bonds	42,480.00
State Stocks	56,730.00
Total Assets	$955,794.33
Total Liabilities	$68,860.95

Policies in the above Company issued by HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents, No. 1 Loomis Block, au28-c861-6m Corner Clark and South Water sts.

FIRE, MARINE, —AND— LIFE INSURANCE. MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents for the

MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York,
HOME, " "
PHENIX, " "
WASHINGTON, " "
LORILLARD, " "
CITIZENS, " "
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Conway, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.

Aggregate Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000. Office, No. 150 South Water Street. [je2-1y]

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND Marine Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Assets, Jan. 1, 1860, $... Insurance Against Loss by Fire. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago. jy11-1y-... Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, ILLINOIS. Fruit and Ornamental Trees— large stock cheap for cash. Apple, 1 to 4 years, ... F. K. PHŒNIX.

Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS AND NOTIONS. Worsted Hoods, Sleeves, Gaiters, &c. Dress Trimmings, Corsets and Skirts, Gloves and Hosiery. The trade is respectfully invited to examine the above goods, which will be sold for CLOSE CASH PRICES. A. GRAVES, au20 73 Lake street, Chicago.

BERLIN WOOLS. Imported and for sale by A. GRAVES, au20 73 Lake street, Chicago.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 62 - - - Lake Street - - - 62

We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

6,500 boxes	TIN PLATE,
5,400 bdls	SHEET IRON,
500 "	RUSSIA IRON,
130 "	IMITATION RUSSIA,
25,500 "	BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
325 casks	SHEET ZINC,
10 tons	PIG TIN,
16,500 lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS,
50 sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz.	AXES,
1,300 "	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons	SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., oc12-'60-1y Corner of State and Lake sts.

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, NO. 30..........LAKE STREET..........NO. 30 CHICAGO, ILL. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass. which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

1860 FALL TRADE 1860

H. W. HUNT & CO., 33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago. Manufacturers and Jobbers of Ready Made Clothing, And Dealers in GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c., &c. Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold At the Lowest Prices.

1860 BOOTS & SHOES. 1860

PEARSON & DANA, 49 - - Lake Street, up-stairs, - - 49 Manufacturers and Jobbers in BOOTS AND SHOES, Have now in store a full and complete stock which they offer to the Trade on the most favorable terms. Dealers in the above line of goods will consult their own interest by examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto is, Low rent and small profits. se21-d105-3m

LEATHER.—LEATHER. FALL STOCK. BLACKBURN BROTHERS, 46 - - Lake Street - - 46 LEATHER Of superior quality for Boot and Shoe Makers, Harness Makers and Leather Dealers, AT BLACKBURN BROTHERS, au13-c874-3m 46 Lake street.

177 RANDOLPH STREET. 177 (Third Store East of Briggs House.) NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES. I have now on hand and to arrive a large and varied stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, Parian, Marble and Terra Cotta Vases, Silver-Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, with a general assortment of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices, and to which I invite the attention of Merchants, Housekeepers and others. JOHN RANKIN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer, my16-1y 177 Randolph street.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 WABASH AVENUE, DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., Nos. 81 and 83 South Water street, Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Men's Wear. They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers, Blue and Black, Blue and all colors of Castor Beavers, Silk and Valentia Vestings of all grades and styles, SATINETS of all grades and styles. Also, a full and complete stock of Tailors' Trimmings. AGENT FOR SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

TIN PLATE AND HARDWARE. We offer the following at the lowest market rates: 3,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes. 3,000 Bundles Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28. 200 " Russia Sheet Iron. 100 " Imitation Sheet Iron. 100 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths. 3,000 Lbs. Brazier's Copper. 3,000 Lbs. Pressed Copper Bottoms. 1,000 Bundles Wire, assorted Nos. 0 to 20. 1,000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands. A full assortment of Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Japaned and Pressed Tinware, Rivets, Ears, &c. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., se4 No. 176 Lake street.

BOSTON CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE. No. 152 LAKE STREET. Next Door East Marine Bank Building. Has opened with the largest and best stock of BOOTS AND SHOES Ever brought to this market, which will be offered at Wholesale and retail, comprising all the best styles of Ladies', Misses', Children's Gaiters, Buskins, Slippers, &c., and Men's Boys' and Youth's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, which will be sold at 25 per cent. less than ever before offered in Chicago. The subscriber in establishing the Boston City Boot and Shoe Store, aims at making it the best Emporium of the kind in the West, and feels assured that from his facilities in procuring goods direct from the manufacturers he will be able to suit them to suit all classes. se11-d58-3m A. M. MILLER, Agent.

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1860 FALL TRADE. 1860

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The attention of our friends and the Trade generally is earnestly invited to our large and attractive stock, adapted to the FALL TRADE, which we offer at the lowest New York Jobbing prices to cash and prompt paying men.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO. [se5-d5-3m]

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 32, Lake St., Chicago, Ill., Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt-paying trade. We are the Agents for the ... PATENT METALLIC TIPPED SHOES ... ☞ We are now to be found at the magnificent store, No. 32 Lake street, corner Wabash Avenue. my5-d... C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

Wholesale Houses.

FRESH FALL AND WINTER GOODS. A Full Stock Bought at SENSATION PRICES. Buyers are invited to examine the inducements.

BOWEN BRO'S IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions &c., &c., &c. NO. 72 LAKE STREET.

No. 37 Lake Street. } IRON BLOCK { No. 43 Wabash Av.

REMOVAL. PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite to the above spacious stores in BURCH'S IRON BLOCK. Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of Dry Goods, Hosiery, and Notions. Customers will always find us with full lines known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of WOOLENS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS &c. We shall continue our motto "LOW PRICES WIN." And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers. [je30

JEWETT & BUTLER, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron, Copper, TINNERS' STOCK, TINNERS' TOOLS Tin-Plate, Fence-Wire, &c. 18 - - - LAKE STREET - - - 18. SIGN OF THE SCISSORS Between Wabash and Michigan Avenues, Chicago, Ill FREDERICK JEWETT. OLIVER R. BUTLER. [oc1d153-3m]

HATS, CAPS, Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c AT WHOLESALE. 1860. FALL TRADE. 1860 WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, 25..........LAKE ST., CHICAGO..........25 Have in store a very LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to compete successfully with the best Eastern firms in VARIETY, QUALITY AND PRICES, and solicit a call from all prompt paying merchants. [au29'60-1y

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE AT WHOLESALE. 95 . . . South Water St., Chicago . . . 95 Corn Baskets.

BROOMS,	TWINES,
BRUSHES,	CORDAGE,
MEASURES,	MATS,
TUBS,	AXE HANDLES,
CHURNS,	WATER PAILS,
BOWLS,	MATCHES
BATH BRICK,	GUN CAPS,

CEDAR WARE. Broom Wire, Twine Handles & Tools. All of which are offered at the LOWEST CASH PRICES —BY— WHITE, STEWART & WHITE, 95 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO. [au15-c886-3m]

TIN PLATE, TINNERS' STOCK, For Sale at Low Prices. 5,000 boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes. 4,000 bdls. Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28. 500 " Russia Sheet Iron, 1st quality. 200 " Imitation Russia. 500 " Polished German. 250 casks Sheet Zinc, assorted sizes. 10,000 lbs. Brazier's Copper. 15,000 lbs. Copper Pitts. 1,300 bdls. Wire as'ted Nos. 0 to 20. 10,000 " Annealed Fence Wire. A full assortment of Tinners' Tools and Machines Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, &c., &c. THOS. S. DICKERSON, Metal Warehouse, 45......WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO......45 AGENT FOR Howe's Improved Standard Scales. [se5-d87-3m]

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860

C. G. COOK & CO., (Successors to Saterlee, Cook & Co.) 16 & 18 - STATE STREET - 16 & 18 Wholesale Grocers AND DEALERS IN DRIED FRUITS, FISH, WOODEN WARE, &c., Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at Lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18..........STATE STREET..........16 & 18 [se5-d32-3m]

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut; ALSO, CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order. ☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders. [ja16-d6 19]

Physicians.

F. F. DeDERKY, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, Surgeon, &c. Having enjoyed an European medical education, with a practical experience in his country, the Doctor feels confident he can give entire satisfaction in the treatment of all curable diseases, Acute and Chronic. Office hours till 9 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M., and all hours of night, at his residence, 64 West Randolph street. no3-d290-6m

TO THE AFFLICTED. DRS. H. & C. KNAPP, Formerly of New York, have opened an Infirmary in Chicago, on a new system, which embraces the most approved methods—in this and other countries—of treating ALL Chronic Diseases, Consumption, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Cancers, Rheumatism, Paralysis, and ALL Female Diseases are specially treated in this institution. They are the only physicians in America who cure CURVATURE AND WEAKNESS OF THE SPINE which they do by a NEW METHOD, And the Spinal Elevator invented and patented by them. They cure seven cases out of ten, And Benefit All. They treat successfully, on a new method, all diseases of the EYE and EAR. CONSULTATION FREE. Office No. 173 South Clark street, opposite New Post Office. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. au29'60-1y

A. E. KEYES, M. D., Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Chicago, that he is permanently located in this city, where he may be found in readiness to attend to all calls in the line of his profession. Residence 62 Rush street. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and from 1 to 3 P. M. no4-d326-6m

FLAXSEED WANTED. Having commenced the manufacture of LINSEED OIL AT CHICAGO, I am prepared to pay the highest market price for FLAX SEED. Oil Cake For Sale at all times. C. A. ROGERS, No. 9 Hillard's Block, oc22-d134-6m Cor. Clark and S. Water St., Chicago

LAKE HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL., FIRST CLASS HOTEL, Rates Only $1.50 Per Day. Located near the Central Railroad Depots, at the crossing of Rush Street Bridge. S. W. SEA & CO., Proprietors. [se5-d32-3m]

L. B. PLATT & CO., OYSTERS FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY, 61 - - - Randolph Street - - - 61 ...

REMOVAL.—The Herring's Safes have been removed to the New Store of HERRING & CO., ... Lake's Block, opposite City Hotel.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1860.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 16th.

A few of the banks still refuse to sell Exchange, even to customers; but matters have become a little more settled, and the majority are supplying their customers sparingly at 3 per cent premium. Outsiders, if accommodated at all, are charged 5 per cent, and this is the current street rate. Some of our Water-street dealers have been selling freely at that rate. The margin in the buying price is wide, ranging from 2@3¾.

Many suppose that the present high rates of exchange are the result of a combination among our city bankers. The imputation is unfair and unjust. The supply on hand is limited, and the high rates in the present crisis are the only means by which they can protect themselves from drawing down balances to merely nominal figures. What they have is sold sparingly to customers at 3 per cent, while 4 and 5 per cent premium are freely offered by outsiders.

Gold is nominal at 2@2½ buying; selling 3@5 per cent premium. The usual sales are made at near if not quite the upper figure.

Currency is abundant, and is becoming more so. New York produce or pork bills, from unexceptionable drawers, would be gladly taken in almost any quantity.

THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—Dispatches from New York report the stock market this afternoon heavy, and prices generally lower. How much lower they are likely to go, each one must determine for himself. We cannot believe that there is to be a long continued and general panic. There is too much wealth in the country for that.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar'y bu.
By Canal		1305	5194		330	113
G. & C. U. R. R.	1993	21950	771	661	181	833
C. & R. I. R. R.	250	250	3150			
I. C. R. R.		7300	8400	100		100
C. B. & Q. R. R.	987	7393	10000		650	763
C. & N. W. R. R.	1712	8563	188	651	380	20
C. A. & St. L. R.		200	4000	200	329	
Total	4942	57683	31703	1612	1870	1829

	Dr's'd Hogs, No.	Live Hogs, No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High-wi's bbls.	Tal'w lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.	55	600	28	13190	150	
C. & R. I. R. R.		51	120	2530	49	
I. C. R. R.		446	18	40585		4510
C. B. & Q. R. R.		1544	160	43880	60	1100
C. & N. W. R. R.	35	40	18	9871		
C. A. & St. L. R.	7		82	285	28	
Total	97	2681	376	110341	287	5610

SHIPMENTS.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar'y bu.
To Buffalo	1000	38420				12370
To Oswego			16948			
To Ogdensb'gh	1001		10226			
Total	2001	38420	27174			12370

The receipts of Hogs to-day were 2,681; but as there were about 3,000 left over unsold from yesterday, the market fairly broke down, and a decline of 15@25c took place. In the morning, prime corn fed hogs were held firmly at $5.10@5.25; but at those figures buyers withdrew, and holders had to make concessions—and both shippers and packers bought more freely at a range of $4.75@5.25—the latter figure being paid only for a lot of very extra. As will be seen from the list of sales in another column, the bulk of the transactions were at a range of $4.75@5.10. Two or three houses have not yet commenced to cut hogs—the warm weather as well as the unsettled state of the provision markets all over the United States inducing them to hold off for a few days longer. Beef Cattle were steady at $2.25@3.15 for fair to prime.

In provisions we have little of importance to report. There continues to be a light retail demand for Mess Pork at $17@18; but for shipment there is no inquiry, and the market is entirely nominal. A lot of 200 brls pickled Hams was sold at 8c—which is a decline of ½c since the last transaction reported. Lard is held at 11c. Tallow is firm, with sales of prime at 9½c. Hides are extremely dull and heavy, and we note a further decline in Green Salted of ½@¾c.

The Breadstuffs market was unusually dull and depressed. Owing to an advance in the rates of insurance on the lakes, shippers held off, and the wheat market declined 2@2½c, and closed dull. About 70,000 bushels changed hands, at 81@82c for Northwestern Club; 77½@79c for No. 1; 75½@77 for No. 2 Spring; and 68@70c for Rejected. Flour was particularly depressed and dull, and prices declined about 15c ₩ brl, the transactions amounting to 1,300 brls, at $4@4.31¼ for good to choice Spring extra. Corn declined 2 cents, there being but a very limited inquiry and sales at 34@35c for No. 1; 33c for No. 2; and 28c for new corn. Oats declined ½@¾c—17c in store being the ruling price. Rye sold to a limited extent at 47c in store. Barley continues very dull. Clover Seed is in active request and firm, with sales at $5.00@5.25. Timothy Seed was steady at $2.25. Highwines were dull at 16½c.

Freights were inactive and firm. Two propellers and one sail vessel were engaged at 10c for wheat to Buffalo.

Review of the British Corn Trade.

[From the Mark Lane Express, Oct. 29.]

The rain having ceased for nearly a week, the weather has been favorable to the remainder of this lingering harvest; but the damps prevailing will have prevented anything being well got in. Plowing, and all field work, has been resumed; though very little of the land has been in a fit state for seeding. A full month's dry weather is yet required to materially improve the prospects of agriculture. Markets have little varied. Home supplies have still been moderate, and new Wheat of the general quality has continued a dull sale, while the little old left has found its value. The deliveries of foreign continue on an extensive scale, those of London about doubling the late receipts. But, if we look at the weekly deliveries for a month past, we shall find them little more than half what they were in 1859, when four weeks reached to 814,962 qrs., though now only to 270,396 qrs. As consumption has, nevertheless, gone on at the same rate, it must have been directed to foreign stocks. Now, as the average monthly consumption of English growth may be about one and a half million quarters, this would make the published weekly sales last year amount to about one-third of the whole; but if the consumption of home growth has fallen to one-half, there are 750,000 qrs. monthly to be filled up from foreign stocks beyond the usual monthly consumption of foreign, which may be taken at 400,000 quarters. No wonder, then, that every shipping port where plenty of foreign was in granary, has found a numerous attendance of buyers; and though this demand will diminish as the new crop improves, it must be extensive throughout the winter, receiving a further impulse as the potato crop decays or is used up. Foreign markets have fully preserved their previous tone; and there is a general complaint of a backward seed-time. While, however, the wet and weedy state of the soil is complained of in Belgium, Holland, and some other parts, Spain has had the weather too dry. The Italian markets dependent on supplies from the Black Sea, being cleared out, are rising; and so is New York.

The arrivals off the coast since the 18th of October were 69 cargoes, 56 of which were wheat, 21 of maize, and 6 miscellaneous.

The sales of wheat noted last week were 76,476 qrs., at 60s. 6d., against 123,800 qrs. in the corresponding period of 1859.

The London averages were 59s. 8d. on 3,148 qrs. The arrivals into the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending Oct. 17th, in wheat and flour, were equal to 211,629 qrs. wheat, including 7,469 qrs. colonial.

Heavy Movements in Agricultural Products.

[From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, Nov. 14th.]

The movements at this market in the agricultural products of the country continue on a scale of unexampled magnitude. The deliveries at this market from the interior and coastwise points during the past week have included 12,700 bales cotton, 1,026,000 bushels wheat, 152,000 barrels flour, 165,000 bushels corn, 128,000 bushels barley, 165,000 bushels oats, 9,500 tierces and barrels beef, 35,000 boxes cheese, 8,500 barrels rosin, 2,000 barrels spirits turpentine, 2,215 casks rice, 6,000 packages butter, 3,900 barrels whisky, and 5,000 packages of tobacco, the total value of which may be set down as not far from four millions of dollars.

The total export of all kinds, but mostly in our agricultural products, were to the value of nearly three and a half millions of dollars,—a sum exceeded but on a single occasion in the history of our commerce, and that exception was noted in the present season—a few weeks since. Included in the exports of the past week have been 8,070 bales cotton, 82,800 barrels flour (of which 63,000 barrels go to London, Liverpool and Glasgow), 864,000 bu wheat (principally also to Liverpool, London and Glasgow), 190,000 bu corn, 1,427 bbls and tierces beef, 2,040 bbls pork, 68,600 lbs bacon, 83,400 lbs lard, 619,700 lbs cheese, 387,000 lbs butter, 8,071 brls rosin, 1,350 hhds, bales and cases tobacco, 517,600 lbs tallow, and 3,462 bales hops.

To move merchandize in such large quantities, necessarily requires a large amount of capital, and must of itself, independent of other causes, occasion features in the discount and exchange markets, materially different from those ruling at a period when the movement in the agricultural products is less active.

The great industrial interests of the country—of the Northern, Middle and Western States in particular—must be now, or on the eve of, enjoying a period of great prosperity.

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR MARKET—Nov. 13—The market for flour, under a limited demand, both for export and home use, the high rates of freight now current for Europe now checking business, is unsettled and lower, the sales being only to supply the trade, who buy in a small way, at $5.37½@5.50 for superfine; $5.62½@5.75 for extra; $5.87½@6.12½ for extra family, and $6.25@6.75 ₩ barrel for fancy brands, as in quality. Standard shipping brands are offered at our lowest figures, and in some instances at a fraction less without finding buyers. Rye flour and Corn Meal are also quiet, and prices nominally $4.25 for the former, and $3.50 ₩ brl for the latter.

SEEDS IN PHILADELPHIA—Nov. 13—There is a good demand for clover at fully former rates, and all offered—about 1,000 bushels—found buyers, in lots, at $5.25@5.50 ₩ bu, the latter for choice lots, which is an advance, including some on terms we did not learn; a contract for 1,400 bu recleaned seed was also made on terms kept private. Timothy is steady at $2.50@2.62½ ₩ bu, and domestic flaxseed at $1.60@1.62 ₩ bu, with moderate receipts and sales.

BOSTON FLOUR MARKET—Nov. 13—The receipts since yesterday have been 3,850 brls. The market is quiet. Small sales of western superfine at $5.25@5.50; fancy $5.62½@5.75; extras $5.87½@6.00; superior $6.25@6.75 ₩ brl. Southern is in limited demand. Sales of fancy at $6.25; extra $6.75@7.25; superior $7.50@8.50 ₩ brl.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS IN LOUISVILLE—Nov. 14—The Journal of yesterday says:

"The market was rather quiet yesterday. Some of the packers were killing hogs, although the weather was not very favorable, and two houses slaughtered about 350 head each. There will also be a few hundred killed to-day. Hogs are very dull, and offerings made yesterday at $4.00@5.25 per cwt, without meeting buyers. Provisions—Sales of [illegible] mess pork at $18, 80 brls on orders at $18.25, 13 brls clear mess at $18.50, 127 casks bacon at former rates. A sale of Chicago bulk meat made a few days ago as follows: 1,250 pieces clear sides at 10c, 1,772 pieces rib sides at 9c, 357 shoulders at 7c, 185 hams at 9½c."

HOGS AND PROVISIONS IN NEW YORK—Nov. 15.—[illegible]

CLEVELAND MARKET—Nov. 15—[illegible]

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 16.

FREIGHTS—Firm. To Buffalo: props. Racine and Plymouth, wheat at 10c; schr. Die Vernon, corn at 10c per 60 lbs.

FLOUR—Received, 4,942 brls; shipped 2,001 brls. Market dull and 15c lower. Sales were: 200 brls "Lockport Hydraulic" spring extra at $4.31¼ del.; 500 brls choice spring extra at $4.20 del.; 600 brls good do at $4.00 del.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—1,000 lbs Buckwheat Flour at $1.50 per 100 lbs.

MILL STUFFS—300 bags fair Middlings at $12; 53 bags do at $10.

WHEAT—Received, 57,683 bu; shipped 38,420 bu. Market dull and declined 2@2½c. Sales were—4,600 bu Northwestern Club at 82c in store; 3,500 bu do at 81c in store; 10,000 bu No 1 Spring at 79c in store; 5,000 bu do at 78½c in store; 12,000 bu do at 78c in store; 1,000 bu do at 77½c in store; 20,000 bu No 2 Spring at 77c in store; 5,000 bu do at 76½c in store; 5,000 bu do at 76¼c in store; 4,000 bu do at 76c in store; 1,000 bu do at 75½c in store; 700 bu rejected at 70c in store; 700 bu do at 69c in store; 700 bu do at 68c in store.

CORN—Received 31,703 bu; shipped 27,170 bu. Market dull and 2c lower. Sales were 2,000 bu No 1 at 35c in store; 1,000 bu at 34½c in store; 700 bu do at 34c in store; 4,000 bu No 2 at 33c in store; 7,000 bu new corn at 28c in store; 4,000 bu ear corn at 23c @ 75 lbs del; 700 bu do at 28c on track.

OATS—Received 1,612 bu. Market ½@¾c lower. Sales were:—1,700 bu No. 1 at 17c in store.

RYE—Received, 1,870 bu. Market firmer. Sales were:—1,200 bu No. 1 at 47c in store.

BARLEY—Received 1,829 bu; shipped 12,327 bu. Market very dull. Sales were:—300 bu No. 2 at 32c in store; 400 bu do at 32c in store; 300 bags at 40@45c on track, according to sample.

SEEDS—Received, 18,600 lbs. Clover Seed scarce and in good demand. Sales were:—18 brls at $5.25; 80 bush at $5. Timothy Seed steady. Sales were:—26 bags good at $2.25.

HIGHWINES—Received, 287 brls. Market very dull. Sales were:—100 brls country on p. t.; 100 brls city in lots at 17c.

ALCOHOL—37@38c ₩ gal.

CUT MEATS—200 brls Pickled Hams at 8c.

MESS PORK—Dull and nominal at $17.

LARD—Nominal at 11c.

TALLOW—Firm. 50 bbls prime city at 9½c.

HIDES—Market very dull and ½c lower. Green Salted Hides, 7@7½c; Dry Salted, 11½@12½c; Flint, 14@14½c.

HOPS—2 bales New York at 17½c; 3 bales Michigan at 28c.

BUTTER—Choice Dairy, 13@14c; good prime firkin, 12@13c; common do, 9½@10½c.

EGGS—In fair demand at 14@15c.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.75 per doz; Turkeys, 7@8c per lb.

POTATOES—300 bu good Neshannocks at 25c delivered.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 97. Sales were:—12, averaging 240 lbs., at $6.60; 10, av. 250 lbs., at $6.62½.

LIVE HOGS—Received, 2,631. The market to-day declined 15@25c, and closed dull and heavy—the sales ranging from $4.75@5.25 gross. The transactions were as follows:

Hogs.	Ave.	Price.	Hogs.	Ave.	Price.
150	300 lbs.	$5.25	34	280 lbs.	$5.00
100	294 "	5.10	91	255 "	4.85
94	295 "	5.10	130	250 "	4.85
188	290 "	5.06	93	223 "	4.80
49	280 "	5.05	75	240 "	4.80
300	266 "	5.00	100	240 "	4.75
33	245 "	5.00	150	220 "	4.75

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 376. The supply is still light, and the market is steady, with a fair demand by shippers. Sales were:

Beeves.	Ave.	Price.	Beeves.	Ave.	Price.
10	1277 lbs.	$3.00	55	1140 lbs.	$2.50
25	1300 "	3.15	24	1090 "	2.50
75	1242 "	3.00	18	1004 "	2.25
20	1219 "	2.62½	34	1000 "	2.25

New York Cattle Market—Nov. 14.

[Abridged from Thursday's N. Y. Tribune.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at 44th st....4,118

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	8½@9½	Ordinary	6 @7
Medium	7 @8	Extra	10 @—

The general average of the market at 8c.

The most of the sales range from 7c to 8½c.

The average price remaining the same as last week is owing to the large number of fine bullocks that have been sold at 9@9½c and a goodly number at 10c.

Total number of Beeves received in the city this week.....5,650

This is 2,788 head more than last week, and 1,902 head more than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 2,979 head, while the number to-day being 4,118, shows 1,139 head more than the average, and 1,788 more than this day week.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the Cattle in market from the following States:

New York	2,075	Kentucky	384
Pennsylvania	42	Connecticut	21
Ohio	1,101	New Jersey	48
Indiana	218	Missouri	143
Illinois	239	Michigan	25

The footing up of the supply of bullocks this week has astonished a great many persons. Some of the most sanguine had figured up to Monday that there would not be over 3,000 head in the city this week. Finally, that number was conceded for the Forty-fourth street market. How near they came to it may be seen by the table of numbers. Everybody seems surprised at the number of bullocks reported from this State. It is the largest, according to our tables, that we have had of New York cattle in one week in a long time, and the most remarkable feature is that so large a number could have been gathered in the river counties, and that so large a portion of them should be of so good a quality. Western drovers need not fear such another influx from this State in one week this Fall.

There was a good deal of disappointment at the opening of the market on Tuesday morning. A large number of bullocks had been purchased by the speculators at Buffalo and Albany, at prices based upon the rates current here last week, which they thought would be maintained one week longer, in consequence of the short supply then, and the fond anticipation that there would be another short supply this week. Up to the hour of commencing sales, a good many persons were under the impression that there would be over 3,000 head on sale, and fixed prices upon that calculation. It is needless to say that they were disappointed when they found the number reported at 3,700 at the opening, and increased to over 3,800 before night, with a hundred or two more expected in this morning. It will be noticed in the list of States, that New York gives a total of 2,075, and that the Harlem road has made so great a part of the number. In fact, the number received by that road this week is greater than it has been in any week for many years, and we don't know as it ever has been exceeded.

The quality of the stock on the average is very good. There are some extra fine bullocks, and these sell at 10c; but 9½c, as a general thing, tops any drove, and it must be an extra good one to average 9 cents, upon very liberal estimates of weight.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Last week the second day was the best, and as yesterday was not good, some of the drovers urged brokers to hold over rather than sell at a loss. Hence there was an unusual number held, and some additions were made this morning, when business, instead of growing better, proved dull, stale, and unprofitable. Bullocks have sold all the morning at $2 or $3 a head less than they were held at yesterday. It is now ascertained that the supply of the week has been so large that butchers, instead of being hungry are pretty well supplied, and can do without buying half as many as are offered, and will do without unless they get them on their own terms.

We think the market closes full ½c on the best, and 1c on the lower grades below last Wednesday.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week.....10,862

Prices reported by Henry D. Grout to-day: For corn-fed Hogs, 6¼@6⅜c; distillery fed, 5¾@6c.

There was an arrival of 900 this morning, and the weather turning warmer, buyers hold off, and will compel owners to submit to a decline of ¼c @⅜c.

The receipts of the week have not been as large for a long time, and there is no cause for increased demand.

G. W. Dorman reports the following prices of Hogs this week:

	Live weight.	Dead weight.
First quality corn-fed, large size	6¾@6⅞c.	8¼@8⅝c.
Second quality corn-fed	6¼@6½c.	8 @8¼c.
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime for market batchers	6⅜@6⅝c.	8¼@8⅝c.
Large size, still-fed fat	5⅞@6c.	7¾@7⅞c.
Second quality, still-fed	5⅝@6c.	7⅛@7½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—FLOUR—Unsettled, and 5@10c lower; demand for home consumption limited, while shippers have in a great measure withdrawn from the market in view of the difficulty in selling sterling exchange. Holders are disposed to realize and parcels in check to-day can be bought something under our quotations; sales 8,600 bbls at $5.15@5.20 for super state; $5.30@5.40 for extra state; $5.15@5.20 for super western; $5.35@5.40 for common to medium extra western; $5.60@5.65 for shipping brands ex r h o. Canadian flour rather easier, with less doing; sales 750 bbls at $5.50@7.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour very dull, with trifling sales at $3.50@4.25 for common to choice super. Corn meal only in limited request at prices in favor of buyers.

WHISKY—In moderate request; sales 250 bbls at 20¾.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy and fully 2c per bu lower, with no disposition to buy to any extent, even at the decline; shippers cannot sell their exchange and have in a great measure withdrawn from the market. Sales 4,500 bu fair Chicago spring at $1.18; 19,500 bu Milwaukee club at $1.21@1.24; 18,400 bu amber Wisconsin at $1.24@1.25; 4,600 bu white Canada on p. t.; 12,500 bu winter red western at $1.30 afloat. Rye without material change. Sales 13,000 bu at 71@72c. Barley is perhaps a little more steady for good to prime parcels. Sales 12,000 bu Canada West at 70@75c. Corn is without notable change, with moderate export inquiry. Sales 42,000 bu mixed Wisconsin at 70@71c afloat and in store. Oats—A moderate business doing at 36@38c for western, Canada and state.

OILS—Linseed oil dull at 56@57c. Lard oil steady at 95c@$1; crude sperm quiet at $1.50; crude whale steady at 50@55c.

HIDES—Hides dull at 24½c for Buenos Ayres; 23c for Rio Grande; 18c for dry western.

WOOL—Dull and nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, heavy, and decidedly lower, with only small sales to report at prices no criterion for the market. Holders are disposed to realize, and offer their stocks at a material decline. Mess offered at $18.25; old do $18, and prime $14.50, with no buyers. At these quotations western prime mess nominal at $16.25@15.50. Beef continues dull and unchanged. Sales 320 brls at $9@10 for repacked mess; $10.50@11 for extra mess; prime and country mess nominal at our revised quotations. Prime mess beef and beef hams dull and nominally unchanged. Cut meats dull and nominal at 8@8¼c. Shoulders 10¼@11¼c. Hams and smoked meats in moderate request. Sales 10,000 lbs at 9½@9¾ for shoulders; 12@13c for hams; 11¾@11¼c for sides. Bacon very dull. Lard extremely dull. Sales reported: 100 brls at 12@12½c. Butter quiet and steady. 10@15c for Ohio; 15@21c for state. Cheese steady at 9@11c for inferior to prime.

GROCERIES—Coffee to-day very heavy and we hear of only 200 bags Rio at 12½@14c. Sugar continues dull and heavy, fair refining selling at 6⅛c. Sales 213 hhds at 5⅛@6⅞c for Cuba; 7@7⅛c for Porto Rico. Molasses extremely dull, and we hear of only small sales at 25c for Barbadoes; 39c for Porto Rico. Candles—In consequence of favorable news from California, the market for adamantine has become quite active, and during the week upwards of 8,000 boxes changed hands at 17@18c.

STOCKS—Stocks are lower, unsettled and dull. Chic & R I 53; C & T 23; Gal & Chic 69; Ill Cent scrip 69; M S 14¾c; do gt'd 31; M C 51; Reading 34¾c; Huds 50¼; Harl pf'd 34; Erie 29½; N Y C 73; C B & Q 85; Pac Mail 76; Canton 15; Ill Cent bonds 89; N O 8s 85; Mo 71½; Tenn 79¼.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 16.—FLOUR—Dull and heavy.

GRAIN—Wheat declined 1c.

RECEIPTS—2,197 brls flour, 61,446 bu wheat.

SHIPMENTS—1,300 brls flour, 31,500 bu wheat.

FREIGHTS—Rimain unchanged. One charter for 10c to Buffalo.

OSWEGO, Nov. 16.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat market opened dull and lower, and closed with a declining tendency. Sales 11,000 bu No. 1 Chicago spring at $1.02; 4,000 bu Canada club on private terms. Corn quiet. Barley dull and lower. Sales 5,200 bu Bay Quinte at 80c. Rye lower. Sales 3,000 bu Canada at 82c. Oats nominal.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady. Flour 50c, wheat 18c, corn 17c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—2,610 brls flour, 66,300 bu wheat, 7,000 bu corn, 21,400 bu barley, 3,600 bu rye, 3,200 bu oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—5,775 brls flour, 85,050 bu wheat, 14,300 bu corn, 4,800 bu barley, 3,400 bu peas.

BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and heavy. The only sale reported was 7,000 bu white Michigan at $1.32. Corn steady. Sales 26,000 bu at 47c.

WHISKY—Steady at 18c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Lower. [illegible] wheat, [illegible] to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—1,600 brls flour, 117,000 bush wheat, 26,000 bush corn, 10,000 bush barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—4,000 brls flour, 116,000 bush wheat, [illegible] bu corn, 11,000 bu oats.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.....Nov. 16.

Prop Ottawa, Warner, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Prop E B Foss, Wilson, Muskegon, 60 m lumber, 40 m shingles.
Schr A J Rich, Ingraham, Presque Isle, 230 tons coal.
Schr Forester, Peterson, Presque Isle, 180 tons coal.
Schr Bonesteel, Christy, Grand Haven, 50 cds wood.
Schr Ithaca, Olson, Kewaunee, 100 cds wood, 23 bbls fish.
Schr Harmer, Ritter, Sandy Bay, 210 m shingles.

CLEARED.....Nov. 16.

Prop Ontario, Miller, Ogdensburgh, 741 bbls flour, 100 bbls highwines, 288 bags wheat, 290 bags grass seed.
Schr A J Rich, Ingraham, Oswego, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr Eliza Logan, Hendricks, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr H Rand, McCarty, Pensaukee, 100 bu wheat, 1000 bu corn, 40 bbls pork.
Schr Bonesteel, Christy, Wilkins's Pier.
Schr Stella, Olson, Kewaunee.
Schr Farmer, Ritter, Sandy Bay.
Schr Die Vernon, Bryan, Buffalo, 18,500 bu corn.
Schr W H Craig, Bard, Buffalo, 17,000 bu wheat.

Lake Ports.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 15.—Cleared, schr Flight, Bushbee, Chicago.

BUFFALO, Nov. 14.—Arrived, brig E W Cross, Moore, Chicago; White Squall, Leonard, do; York State, Dimmock, do. Cleared, prop Fountain City, Pease, do; barks Invincible, Bowman, do; Hans Crocker, Fitzgerald, do; R G Winslow, do; brigs William Treat, Bain, do; Fanny Gardner, Sullivan, do; Mary, Butler, do; schrs Perry Hannah, Canfield, do; Autocrat, Graves, do; Gem, Reddeld, do; David Tod, Blue, do; Wings of the Morning, Stratton, do.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
Manufacturer of
French Burr
MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES, and
C. W. Brown's Patent Portable
FLOURING & GRIST MILLS,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,
Smutt Mills and Separators,
Separators for Warehouses,
Beltings of all kinds,
Hoisting Screws and Balls
Bran Dusters, Pecks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
Fairbanks' Scales,
—AND—
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$ 500	20 horse power	$1,250
8 " "	575	25 " "	1,500
10 " "	725	30 " "	1,675
12 " "	800	35 " "	2,000
15 " "	1,100	40 " "	2,300

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with
Judson's Patent Governor Valve.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 274. oc5'59-1y.

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water. This Water is gaining great celebrity, and the demand for it is increasing rapidly. Its beneficial character is attested by thousands, and it is pronounced by distinguished physicians to be superior to any other medicinal Spring Water now in use. The almost miraculous cures which it has performed lead us to believe that it is destined to become extensively used in the treatment of very many diseases which ordinary remedies fail to cure. Its curative properties are established beyond question, and we feel assured that it must, to a great extent, supersede many of the artificial compounds of the day. We recommend those of our readers who may be suffering from general debility, or from any of the diseases for which this Water is prescribed, to give it a trial. See advertisement in another column. je14-c554-e8aaly

STOVE POLISH.

To Druggists, Grocers and Hardware Merchants:

GENTLEMEN:—Your attention is respectfully called to the merits of the justly celebrated

J. H. GAUTIER & CO'S
Carburet of Iron
STOVE POLISH.

J. H. G. & Co. being the most extensive Crucible Manufacturers in the United States, use only PURE EAST INDIA LEAD in the manufacture of the above named Stove Polish, the advantages of which, over all other compounds now in use, are:

It not only removes but prevents Rust, while the surface is not injured by the action of the most intense heat. Unlike most other articles in use, it is entirely free from any unpleasant odor. One package will last longer and produce a more beautiful polish, with one-half the labor, than three of any other now in use.

Beware of imitations. Sold everywhere, by all first class Druggists, Grocers and Hardware merchants.

J. H. JOHNSON,
Sole Agent for the manufacturers, No. 70 State Street,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
R. R. LANDON, Agent. no6-d461-1m

OAK ORCHARD
ACID SPRINGS.

These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee county, N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia.

The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.

Hundreds of cases of disease, of every type resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.

In skin diseases—even in confirmed Leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.

Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters: Prof. EMMONS, T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D., of Albany; JAS. MCNAUGHTON, M. D., of Albany; EDWARD SPARKS, M. D., of NEW YORK; Dr. G. CARPENTER, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. SCHULTZ, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhea of several years standing, which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."

Dr. S. P. WHITE read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians in the city of New York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant, and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted, are chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhea; chronic dysentery; chronic diuresis; chronic cystitis; diabetes; cases of passive hemorrhage, such as Purpura Hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in case of low Typhoid Fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhea, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent, and less apt by continual use to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in those forms of dyspepsia connected with the alkaline condition of the stomach, as in Pyrosis, or water-brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In case of Colica pictonum, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh, and humid asthma, chronic ophthalmia (externally) as a gargle in ulcerated sore throat, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhea and gleet; and also in piles.

When taken internally, a WINE-GLASSFUL of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.

Other testimonials from physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

No WATER GENUINE UNLESS PROCURED FROM
H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent,
No. 574 Broadway, New York.
je1-c46-c334-tu,thas-ly

THE ONLY PREPARATION
THAT HAS
STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS,
And grows more and more popular every day.
READ THE FOLLOWING:

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 21st, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head. A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependence, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of August last. I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short, it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee would not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless."

Thy friend,
SUSANNAH KIRBY.

LIGONIER, Noble Co., Ind., Feb. 5th, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but, receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy.

Very respectfully yours,
[illegible] LATTA,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

WHOLESALE AGENTS, CHICAGO:—J. D. Park, O. F. Fuller & Co., J. H. Reed & Co., Smith, Dwyer & Co., Lord & Smith, and Gale Brothers. [illegible]

TO GAS CONSUMERS.
S. D. BALDWIN'S
EXCELSIOR GOVERNOR AND GAS PURIFIER

Has met with the approval of Gas Engineers, and pronounced by them superior to any thing of the kind invented. They are warranted to save consumers of gas from 20 to 33 per cent., and keep in order ten years.

The public are respectfully requested to give them a trial.

Relying upon the merits of the Machine

I propose to attach them to meters, and guarantee them ... [illegible]

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL. [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 15.—Six hundred "Minute Men," with military and firemen, turned out here last night in a grand torch-light procession in honor of secession. A meeting was afterwards held, at which ex-Speaker Orr made a speech espousing secession. He was followed by Mr. Keitt and others.

The State Fair is progressing satisfactorily.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 15.—The Governor of the State will issue a call for a State Convention to assemble on the 6th of December. He urges the people to prepare for secession.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Nov. 15.—The leading men of all parties had a conference to-day and unanimously agreed to a State Convention. They recommend resistance. The time and mode to be settled by the Convention. Good feeling prevails.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—An order has been issued by the Navy Department to fit out the sloop-of-war Macedonian at Portsmouth, N. H., for the Home Squadron. The St. Louis and Sabine having nearly completed the usual term of service, are to be withdrawn from it.

It seems that Senator Hammond's resignation is immediate, a letter having been received here directing his personal effects to be forthwith sent to South Carolina.

The Collector at Beaufort has officially indicated his resignation, being unwilling, he says, to serve under a Republican Administration.

It has heretofore been stated that the subject of an address was under Executive consideration, but it now appears that the idea is abandoned in view of the early meeting of Congress, to whom, by the Constitution, the President is required to give information of the state of the Union.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 15.—Gov. Letcher called an extra session of the Legislature for the 7th of January, to take into consideration the condition of public affairs, and determine calmly and wisely what action is necessary in this emergency.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Nov. 15.—There was considerable discussion in the Senate to-day on the motion referring the million dollars appropriation bill for arms and ammunition to the Finance Committee. The bill provides that the money be subject to the control of the Government. Many Senators objected to placing the sword and purse in the same hands, when the supposed reference failed. The bill will proceed in regular order and will pass.

A bill was introduced suspending the collection of debts until 1861. Laid over.

A resolution was introduced, giving power to the Governor in case of Federal coercion being employed against a seceding State, to employ the effectual military resources of Georgia to resist such coercion. This resolution will pass.

Senator Toombs made a powerful Secession speech last night. Mr. Barlow followed, urging the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, with sovereignty in the Federal power, and that all State lines be obliterated.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Richmond dispatches state that Gov. Wise of Virginia is pronounced insane.

Millers at Richmond refused to buy wheat yesterday on any terms. Corn also declined 8 cents.

Letters received state that the "Knights of the Golden Circle" are starving in Texas.

The Presidential vote of Virginia is so nearly balanced that only the official returns can decide whether Bell or Breckinridge has carried the State.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—A letter from a strong Cotton House in Charleston, says that *there is really no unanimity, even in South Carolina, for secession.* The business men, artisans and merchants, and all the professional men, are decidedly opposed to secession.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. World.]

CHARLESTON, Nov. 15.—South Carolina will, under no circumstances, back down from the position she has taken. She is now virtually out of the Union. The United States flag is not recognized in any part of the State. Senator Chesnut, it is said, will preside in the Convention.

Baltimore offers Gov. Gist 100 men and New Jersey 500. Individual applications are numberless. The Mayor, owing to the present condition of affairs, has discharged a large number of laborers employed on the public works.

Patrick Hays, an Englishman, arrested for incendiarism, was hurried off on the steamship Marion for New York, yesterday.

A handsome sword will be presented to-night to A. S. Magrath, who resigned his seat in the United States Court.

Caleb Cushing's brig Joseph Gray, sails for Liverpool to-morrow. Capt. Plummer says he will bear aloft the Palmetto Lone Star flag.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.]

CHARLESTON, Nov. 15.—Another tremendous demonstration took place to-night to welcome the Charleston delegation. Institute Hall was magnificently adorned by ladies, with mottoes, banners and Palmetto branches, and crowds thronged in and around it. Addresses of welcome were presented amid deafening cheers, and State Senators Porter and Secesne, and Representatives Binst, O'Conner, Whitley, Tenholm, Yeadon, Pope, Ramsay, Simonton, Coffin and others delivered stirring addresses, all breathing the sentiment that there was no alternative left South Carolina save instant secession or eternal disgrace and ruin.

In the course of the proceedings, Mayor McBeth, who presided, read a dispatch from Gen. Bonham, announcing that he was out of the Union, having resigned his seat in Congress. The news was received with a burst of enthusiasm.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 15.—The Senate has passed unanimously the bill appropriating one million dollars at the discretion of the Governor for the defense of the State. The joint Committee on the state of the Republic agreed unanimously to report a bill for calling a Convention of the people, with a preamble recommending resistance.

It is understood that Gov. Brown, H. V. Johnson, Linton Stevens, T. R. Cobb, and all other leading men, have endorsed the bill, and that it will pass unanimously.

The legislators differ somewhat on the mode of resistance, but the immediate secession men have a large majority.

A. H. Stephens spoke at Milledgeville last night. He favored the State Convention and demanded of the States which have nullified the Fugitive Slave Law to repeal their acts, and upon their refusal, which was certain, then the South would go out with clean hands.

The crowd called for Mr. Jackson, of Savannah, and a sharp discussion followed, Mr. Jackson speaking strongly for immediate secession. Such is the feeling in Savannah that it is hard work to prevent the populace from seizing upon Fort Pulaski.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 15.—A large Palmetto tree was erected this evening in front of Institute Hall. An immense meeting was held, and facing the speaker's stand was a large transparency, "Well done, good and faithful servants." Mayor McBeth presided and made a fine speech. R. W. Gordon addressed the delegates. Senator Porter's speech caused prolonged applause. There were several other speakers, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. During the day cannon were fired, and flags were raised with Colonial and State mottoes.

From Washington—Return of the Japanese Steamer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The State Department has received advices from Minister Harris, of the 5th of July. He states that the Japanese steamer Candinamurrah had arrived at Jeddo from San Francisco, and on the return voyage was navigated by Japanese alone. This, he says, is the first instance in which a vessel constructed solely by Asiatics has successfully crossed the great North Pacific Ocean, and strikingly proves the Japanese to be so capable of improvement that they might soon place themselves at the head of Oriental enterprise of all kinds, if allowed freely to cultivate the great powers they possess. The commander of the steamer, with two Governors for Foreign Affairs, had called on Mr. Harris, saying they came by command of the Tycoon, and were directed to express to him His Majesty's sincere thanks for the friendly and cordial manner in which the commander and officers of his steamer were received by the authorities and people of San Francisco. They were directed to thank him particularly for the complete repairs of the steamer at Mare Island Navy Yard, and express the deep sense His Majesty entertained of the kindness and courtesy of Capt. Cunningham, commander of the yards.

The reports of the officers of the Candinamurrah and letters from the Embassy with full accounts of the reception at San Francisco and the kindness shown them by all classes of our people, have produced a lively sensation especially among the nobles heretofore opposed to the treaty of Yeddo. One of the officials naively remarked to Mr. Harris, "We did not believe you when you told us of the friendly feelings of your country for us, but we now see that all you said was true."

Mr. Harris is of the opinion that when the Ambassadors return to Japan and relate their reception by the President, repeat their large experience in the States, and when they state what they have seen of the greatness and prosperity of our country, it will have an important effect on the minds of the recalcitrant dunios and lead to a better state of feeling on their part towards us and towards the intercourse of foreign nations.

There is no truth in the report that Mr. Brown is about to retire from the editorship of the *Constitution*, or that its publication is soon to be suspended.

W. Ransom Calhoun of S. C., who returned in the Adriatic to-day, resigned his office of First Secretary of the United States Legation to France.

Paying a Wager.

PEORIA, Nov. 16.—Mr. W. C. Strickler, a news-dealer of this place, wheeled a barrel of apples from Kickapoo distant twelve miles to-day, in fulfillment of a wager made upon the result of the late election. He arrived at 3 o'clock, was met near the city by a large crowd with a band of music, and escorted to the wigwam, where speeches were made and a good time had. The apples will be sent to Abe Lincoln.

Depot Burnt.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 16.—The station house at Crestline, Ohio, was destroyed by fire this forenoon. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Co's. loss is $15,000, B. and Ind. RR. Co. $5,600, American Express Co. $500, Telegraph Co. $150.

A New Pacific Railroad Movement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A meeting last evening on behalf of the People's Pacific Railroad, via Pike's Peak and Utah, was well attended. A committee was appointed to obtain necessary information.

The Turf.

DANBURY, Ct., Nov. 15.—About 1,500 people assembled at Kenosia Trotting Park to witness the trot between Flora Temple and Widow McCree. The trot was mile heats, best 3 in 5. Flora won—time 2:30, 2:27, 2:33.

Naval.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The U. S. sloop-of-war Saratoga arrived to-day.

The steamship Hammonia from Hamburg, 1st inst., via Southampton, 4th, has arrived. News anticipated.

Miscellaneous.

TO THE FALL TRADE OF
1860.
WHOLESALE AGENCY
For the sale of the following
POPULAR ARTICLES
AT
J. H. JOHNSON'S,
No. 70 State Street, Second door from Randolph Street.
R. R. LANDON, AGENT.

Country Merchants will please take notice and examine our assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

INFECTINE, OR FEVER AND AGUE CHARM—A sure, safe and reliable EXTERNAL remedy.
PHILADELPHIA SOAPS—Oriental Detersive, Erasive, Palm, &c.
JAPANESE BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE—In any quantity.
OLD DR. HEATH'S JAPANESE MEDICINES—Book descriptive of the same mailed upon the receipt of 25 cents.
GREELEY'S BOURBON BITTERS—Which are rapidly taking the lead of all others, and cannot be surpassed as an invigorating tonic and family medicine.
CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN—Genuine.
SHAVER'S PATENT ERASER AND PENCIL SHARPENER.
OLD DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.
BOSTON INDEXICAL SOAPS—Honey, Gold Dollar, Poncine, Hotel Toilet, Silver, &c.
IVORY GOODS FOR STATIONERY DEALERS—Pen Holders, Pencils, Paper Folders, &c.
SUPERIOR INK, BLACKING, Stove Polish, &c.
SHAVER'S CARPET SWEEPER.
PATENT FOOT SCRAPER WITH BRUSH.
PATENT GUM MASTIC—For Chewing.
DR. JACOB'S BITTERS—Which stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels, cleanse the stomach and purify the blood. se26-ly

LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S
TIGHT LOCK-STITCH
Sewing Machines.

BUY A MACHINE,
One that makes the double lock stitch with two threads that will not pull out or unravel. Such is
LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S.

BUY A MACHINE,
One that makes the stitch alike on both sides of the cloth—the most desirable stitch now in use. Such is
LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S.

BUY A MACHINE,
One that is strong, well-finished and reliable, one that heavy goods will not strain out of repair. Such is
LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S.

BUY A MACHINE,
One that requires no tools to set the needle, is easily operated, simple,—and not more trouble than it is worth. Such is
LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S.

BUY A MACHINE,
One that does not use CURVED NEEDLES, which are constantly breaking. Straight needles are known to be the best. Such is
LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S.

BUY A MACHINE,
One that does not break the thread, skip stitches, nor form a looped ridge on the underside of the cloth. Such is
LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S.

BUY A MACHINE,
One that uses the celebrated wheel feed, capable of handling all materials that can be sewed. Such is
LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S.

BUY A MACHINE,
One that will sew over seams, and gathers without breaking thread or change of tension. Such is
LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S.

BUY A MACHINE,
One that will stitch, hem, fell, gather and bind without basting. Such is
LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S.

BUY A MACHINE,
One that is fully licensed under Howe's Extended Patent and free from infringements. Such is
LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S.

BUY A MACHINE,
One that makes the stitch as you want it, alike and even on both sides the cloth. Such is
LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S.

BUY A MACHINE,
One that is capable of doing a greater range of work more perfectly than any other machine. Such is
LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S.

To Families, Tailors, Seamstresses, Clothing, Carriage Trimming, Harness Makers, &c., we would state that we have received the Agency of the above Machines for the Northwestern States, and have opened an elegant salesroom for their exhibition at

124 Lake Street, Chicago,
(UP-STAIRS.)

Call and examine the Machines and the Work for yourselves.

COOK, STONE & CO.
[no3 '60-1y-deod-wom]

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.—WATER COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., November 14th, 1860.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Saturday, November 24th next, for the delivery in Chicago on the opening of navigation next Spring, of the following cast iron pipes for mains, viz:

750 Pipes of 24 inches internal diameter.
100 " 16 " " "

Together with such branches, curves and reducers as may be necessary to lay the same complete and connect with mains now laid.

Proposals are invited for pipes both 9 feet and 12 feet long. The average weights of the 24 and 16 inch pipes will be 2,100 and 1,125 lbs each, respectively, for the 9 ft. pipe, and the 12 ft. pipes will have a proportionate weight.

The pipes will be proved in Chicago under the direction of the Superintendent of the Water Works, and be subjected to a pressure of 250 lbs. to the square inch.

The prices stated will be per ton of 2,000 lbs. delivered at such dock in Chicago as the Board of Water Commissioners shall provide.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Chicago and endorsed, Proposals for cast iron mains for the Chicago Water Works.

On the day declared above the proposals will be opened by the Water Commissioners, who reserve the right to accept or reject any proposal, or to reject all proposals. They also reserve the right to make the amount of pipe to be furnished, greater or less than the amount stated above. By order of the Board.

no14-d-33-10t A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary.

CHARLES TABER & CO.'S
AMBROTYPES FROM FINE ENGRAVINGS.

These copies are taken from the best impressions from early proofs, and are put up in the neatest and most substantial manner.

D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street, as agents for the manufacturers, have just received a splendid assortment of the above.

D. B. COOKE & CO.
111 Lake street.

TO PHYSICIANS.—We have for sale a small Drug Store, and good will of a physician in good practice in this city. The prescription business alone is from five to ten dollars per day. A good chance, as the owners oblige to go East. Also Five Lots in the city of La Crosse, Wis., well situated. Will be sold very low. A good horse and buggy taken in payment. Also—15 Acres adjoining the city limits, south of Chicago, for sale at $400. Also—2,000 Acres of Land in Crawford Co., Iowa, for cash, very low.

oc23-d129-1m TOMPKINS & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers, Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block.

A RARE CHANCE!—The Stock and good will of a
FIRST RATE PAYING BUSINESS,
LOCATED IN CHICAGO,
Is offered for sale upon the most liberal terms.

For full particulars address the undersigned, or GEO. A. WHEELER, of Cincinnati.

JOHN D. PARK,
no10-d428-1m No. 124 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

COMO MILL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

In consequence of the decease of one of the owners of the above property, the whole of it is now offered for sale.

During the past summer the mill has been completely repaired and fitted up in the very best manner, with all the latest improvements, and is now in order to manufacture Flour of a quality second to none in the Market. The Custom Apparatus is also arranged in the best manner. There are

SIX PAIRS OF BURRS,
Smut Mills, Seperators, Bran Dusters,
&c., &c., &c.

The power is derived from the Elk Horn Creek, a very steady stream—fall 16 feet. The mill is in the village of Como, Whiteside County, Ill., on the bank of Rock River, and in one of the most fertile districts in the Rock River Valley.

There is also connected with this property a large Warehouse, Cooper-shop, Store, Dwelling Houses and Stable. Railroad communication by the Fulton Branch of the Galena and Chicago Railroad.

For further particulars address D. L. QUIRK & CO., Chicago, or S. LEHMAN SMITH, on the premises.

Como, Oct. 27th, 1860. oc3-1m

TO EXCHANGE FOR LAND.—
$20,000 Worth of Liquors,

To exchange for land in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota or Missouri. Would not object to good real estate in Chicago.

oc25-d129-1m TOMPKINS & CO.,
No. 8 Kingsbury Block.

SOAPS! SOAPS!! SOAPS!!!—
TOILET SOAP DEPOT.
Soaps in Great Variety.
RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE SOAP,
Excellent for chapped flesh.
LOW & SON'S HONEY SOAPS,
LOW & SON'S GLYCERINE SOAPS,
LOW & SON'S B. WINDSOR SOAPS.

Highly Perfumed Toilet Soaps of Lubin's, Bayley's, Maugenet & Coudray's, Piver's, Prevost's and Guerlain's manufacture.

Very Old Castile Soap.

A fine assortment of the very best Toilet Soaps.

J. H. REED & CO.,
Apothecaries, 144 and 146 Lake street.

SOLIDIFIED MILK.
Sugar of Milk,
Patent Groats and Barley, Biscotine,
Farina, Arrow Root, Oat Meal,
Tapioca, Sago, Broma, Chocolate, &c.,
ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY,
May be found at GALE, BROTHERS,
Family Prescription Store,
202 Randolph Street.

STOCK OF GOODS FOR EXCHANGE.—The advertiser wishes to exchange
A Stock of Goods
For Real Estate. Address box 1332 Chicago Post Office. au10-ly

RUPTURES CURED
BY THE
HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS.

This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and mode of action. Does not constantly press on the rupture, and thereby give a call for a Truss for life, like most trusses in use, but presses in figure places, bringing the parts together, and thus causing a cure, which is done in nearly all cases. Does not press upon THE CORD, or obstruct circulation; never soils or corrodes, and is always perfectly clean and new. Young persons, and recent cases always cured. Physicians say it is the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. None but those who have suffered with the misery of the old Trusses, can appreciate the value of the Riggs Truss. An illustrated pamphlet, containing all particulars, sent free to any one, by addressing I. B. SEELEY.

Exclusive and Sole Agent for the Western States. Office 134 Lake street. Post Office box 4,535, Chicago, Illinois.

Wholesale trade supplied at New York prices. [illegible]

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES!

Don't forget to buy your Gloves at BOWEN'S, No. 39 Clark street (up-stairs). The best and cheapest Buckskin and Fur, all sold lower than ever before.

N. B. Bowen is also Agent for the Sale of Wheat's Sewing Machine, the best and most practical machine ever made. Call and see it. oc19d280-3m

MALT! BARLEY MALT!—A stock of PRIME BARLEY MALT for Brewers' and Distiller's use, constantly on hand, and will be promptly filled. Also superior Yeast Malt in large or small quantities. [illegible] A. G. MORSE, [illegible]

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS, [illegible]

Stoves, Ranges, &c.

STOVES!—STOVES!!—
Allen & Dalton,
71 - - - LAKE STREET - - - 71

Solicit an examination of the Patent Combination
BRICK OVEN COOK STOVES.
It is the only Brick Oven Stove in the World.
THE BRICK OVEN
Gives uniform and steady heat, which is continued long after the fire is out. There is a marked peculiarity in the Bake of
THE BRICK OVEN
possessed by no other Stove in the World.
THE BRICK OVEN
Does the work the same as the old-fashioned Brick Oven, while it has the conveniences of the modern Cook Stove. We also solicit an examination of the
Improvement Cook Stove,
With PATENT BOILING HEARTH.
A first-class Air-Tight Cook Stove, which is giving the most complete satisfaction.
THE RADIATOR HARD COAL STOVE,
The most popular Coal Stove for Parlors, Halls, Offices, Stores, &c., &c. Keeps a fire the entire winter, and is the only Stove that suits everybody.
Parlor Self-Regulator Stoves,
New Styles, and the most complete assortment of Wood and Coal Stoves for all uses. Stove Pipe, Zinc, Fire Boards, &c., &c. New and Large stock of
House Furnishing Goods,
Just received. Toilette Sets and Japanned Ware.
Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,
Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by
ALLEN & DALTON,
71 Lake Street, Tremont Block.
Stoves cleaned and set up on short notice.
[oc16-d284-3m]

SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL,
Small Coal, Small Coal,
Small Coal, Small Coal,
MUST BE USED WITH
MUST BE USED WITH
LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS.
LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS.
SOLD BY
SOLD BY
Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.
Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.
General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles. [my28

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD. The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article is for sale by C. METZ, Agent at 180 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Tinware. [ap20d75y

Transportation.

ST. JOSEPH & PIKE'S PEAK
Transportation Line.
A. WARREN & CO.,
General Freighters to the Mines,
STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

We have Trains leaving St. Joseph weekly throughout the year, for all parts in the mines, and can give parties unusual facilities for getting out freight with dispatch and at reasonable rates. All goods shipped to our care, destined for the mines, will be promptly attended to. Warehouse on Sixth Street.

au29'60-1y A. WARREN & CO.,
St. Joseph, Mo.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
—TO—
Detroit, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge,
NIAGARA FALLS, ALBANY,
NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND
AND ALL
New York, New England and Canadian Towns.

For Tickets apply at the Railroad Company's Office, opposite Tremont House, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

Freight Taken at Lowest Rates
To and from the East.
au1 A. WALLINGFORD, Agent.

Plumbing.

T. C. SMITH & CO.,
Brass Cock Manufacturers,
COPPERSMITHS,
AND DEALERS IN
WROUGHT RON PIPE
Steam and Gass Fittings,
SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &C.

All will be sold at low prices for Cash. Also, particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.

229 Washington Street, Chicago.
no14'60-1y

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.
Brown & Wilder,
47 & 49 State State - - - - - Up-Stairs.
CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA,
GAS FIXTURES.
The richest assortment in the city, comprising all
LATE PATTERNS.
Pipe 40 per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 20 cents per pound. sel-a847-1y

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
—AND—
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.
54 La Salle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE:
The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.
Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.
my26-1y

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS.
WM. YERBURY,
127 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago, Illinois.
Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Bonnet Bleacher and Presser. Store and country work punctually attended to.
[ap27'60 1y]

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS
OF SIDNEY KALISH,
No. 195 South Clark street, between Monroe and Adams, Chicago, Illinois.
I have been awarded the First Premium at the late U. S. Fair. All country orders by express strictly attended to. [ja3-1y

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE,
No. 138 Lake Street.
WORSTEDS—1,000 pounds of every shade and color of Split, Single and Double Zephyr, Spaced, Tinsel and the new Solferino color, at Wholesale and Retail.
QUAKER YARN—500 pounds of this superior Yarn, Blue Mixed, White, Scarlet, Clouded, Blue, Drab, &c.
BASKETS—A large stock of German and French Traveling, Reticule, Work, Lunch and Toy Baskets, Cradles and Cabs, Gigs, Chairs, Workstands, &c.
BIRD CAGES—200 dozen of a superior manufacture, Also, Parrot and Squirrel Cages.
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS of our direct importation from French, English and German Manufacturers, Also, Cases of Toys of 20 dozen assorted, for $15 and $20 a case. Tin Toys in endless variety, &c.
YANKEE NOTIONS—A general assortment of everything in this line.
Merchants and Wholesale Dealers throughout the West will find our stock complete, and prices as low or lower than the lowest. Toys and Fancy Goods are imported by us direct, consequently we can compete with any house in the country. Domestic Goods direct from the manufacturer enable us to offer superior inducements. Call and try us at
No. 138 LAKE STREET.
[au13 '60-1y]

POWELL & MANSFIELD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFS
And Roofing Materials.
Office, No. 77 Dearborn Street, Dearborn Block, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1846.
From nine years experience in this business in Chicago, we are enabled to lay Roofs, and furnish materials unsurpassed in durability and quality, and as the best proof of the same, we refer to first-class buildings in this city, roofed by us, that have stood the test of nine winters, uninjured by the weather. Directions for use sent with all country orders.
REFERENCES—O. L. Wheelock, Ed. Burling, W. W. Boyington, Architects; John Bollitt, Baker & McEwen, Wilcox & Ballard, Builders; J. W. Rexford, Esq., N. P. Wilder, Esq., Gilles Burns, Esq., J. T. Edwards, Esq., Henry Whitbeck, Esq., Thomas Church, Esq., Mathew Laflin, Esq.

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—The Illinois Starch Company, at Ottawa, are now manufacturing the Purest Starch in the world. In body, quality and whiteness it cannot be excelled, and being manufactured entirely with spring water, which is naturally soft as rain water, it contains no nefarious chemical, hence it is infinitely more durable for fine laundry purposes than any other in use.
As an assurance to the public of the merits of the Starch, any amount of the most satisfactory references could be given, but in this case reference seem to be unnecessary, as all, by purchasing a Box for trial, can satisfy themselves. In buying the Starch be particular in seeing that it is taken from boxes marked
ILLINOIS STARCH COMPANY,
McGINNIS, MAKER.
To Wholesale Dealers, the Company would say with our unequalled facility for manufacturing, and the very great advantage we have over all other factories of its kind in the West, we are enabled to offer such figures that will make it to your interest to send us your orders. Every box of Starch that leaves the factory is warranted equal if not superior to any produced in the world. All orders and communications addressed "Illinois Starch Company, Ottawa, Illinois," will receive prompt attention. [se21-d260-ly

HEWIT'S MORMON BEATER
HAY PRESS;
GUARANTEED THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Dimensions of bale, 18 in. by 22 in. at the ends, and 42 in. long; average weight 280 lbs. It is adopted by Railroad Co's, and saves nearly one-half in freight over any other Press in use. We can ship ten tons of Timothy Hay in a common box car. JOHN K. HARRIS, Abbeville, Indiana, assignee of Patentee and exclusive proprietor of the press for the State of Illinois. J. P. REEBY & CO., Galesburg, Ill., Agents and Manufacturers for the State of Illinois. Descriptive Circular sent free upon application.

10,000 BBLS WESTERN NEW YORK APPLES just arriving and for sale low in large lots. Also Cranberries, and Dried Fruits at No. 14 South Water street. R. E. HALL & CO.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kane will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults, removing of garbage, and any offensive matter. Orders left at Moore's Cottage, Chicago P. O. Box 4145 will receive prompt attention.

FOR MILLINERY, DRESS AND [illegible] EDWARD L. RICHARDSON, [illegible]

Railroads.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS.
Summer Arrangement.
Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street Chicago.
6.30 M.—Lightning Express, (Sundays excepted,) arrives at Detroit 4.45 P. M., Suspension Bridge 4.30 A. M., Albany 2.30 P. M., New York 7 P. M., Boston 11.30 P. M.
6.30 P. M.—New York and Boston Express, (except Saturday,) arrives at Detroit 7.30 A. M., Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 5.10 P. M., Albany 3.45 A. M., New York 9.45 A. M., Boston 1 P. M.
7.30 A. M.—Cincinnati Express, (except Sunday,) through to Cincinnati in 15 hours.
7.45 P. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express, (except Saturday) through to Cincinnati in 15 hours, Louisville in 18 hours.
6.00 P. M.—Train, Saturday, only to Niles. Sunday Trains at 6 P. M.
Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
The 6 P. M. train connects at Paris with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points east; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec, and all points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.
Baggage checked through.
Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, and at the Company's Office, 54 Dearborn street, and at Depot, foot of Lake street. R. N. RICE, Superintendent.
H. J. SPAULDING, General Passenger Agent. fe25

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.
Now completed and cars run from Chicago to Pittsburg without change, connecting with the great
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c.
Merchants by taking this route, will have the benefit of all the Eastern markets at no additional cost.
Baggage checked through.
Trains leave the depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, West Side, as follows:
6.40 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (Sundays excepted.)
7.35 P. M.—Night Express, daily, (Saturdays excepted.)
Connecting at Crestline with the Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all the interior towns of New England, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.
Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia.
The above trains connect at Forest with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati. Also, with trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati direct.
FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Passengers bound East will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States.
Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads, will find attentive check agents at the depots, to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburg and Chicago cars. Sleeping Cars accompany each train.
Tickets for sale at the principle Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, opposite the Revere House, or at the Depot, West Side, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, Chicago.
Be particular and ask for tickets by Fort Wayne.
B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent,
JAS. W. MUSSON, Freight Agent, Chicago.
J. J. HOUSTON, Gen. Freight Ag't, Chicago.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after Sunday, November 11th, 1860, trains will leave Chicago, from the depot on Canal street, as follows:
7:30 A. M., daily (except Sunday.)
9:00 P. M., daily (except Saturday.)
Accommodation Train for Joliet and Wilmington 4:00 P. M., (except Sunday.)
Trains arrive from St. Louis at:
8:15 A. M., daily (except Sunday.)
8:40 P. M., daily (except Sunday.)
Accommodation train from Wilmington at 10:10 A. M., daily (except Sunday.)
R. B. MASON, Superintendent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
350 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.
The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.
Three Through Passenger Trains
Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia,
Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route.
Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia, without change of cars or conductors.
Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted.
Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Line connect for Baltimore and Washington.
All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of travelers.
Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York, two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above trains.
Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River, or Stonington Lines. Boston passengers transferred free of charge through New York.
Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers; and at the office of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia.
FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AND TIME AS QUICK AS ON ANY OTHER ROUTE.
ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.
The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad makes this the
DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.
The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public.
For Freight Contracts and Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:
D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh;
H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, O.; J. J. Johnston, Ripley, O.; R. McNeeley, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Cincinnati; Athearn & Hibbert, Cincinnati; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Jos. E. Moore, Louisville, Ky.; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, Shaler & Glass, St. Louis; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago; W. H. H. Koontz, Alton, Ill.; or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West.
The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of Live Stock.
And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons travelling in charge thereof.
FREIGHTS.
By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by railroad direct.
The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes.
Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freights to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies.
Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENN. R. R."
E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.
MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore.
LEACH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York.
LEACH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen. Freight Ag't, Philadelphia.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen. Ticket Ag't, Philadelphia.
THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen. Sup't, Altoona, Pa. ja1'60-1y

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after FRIDAY, June 1st, 1860, trains will leave Wells street depot, Chicago, as follows, Sundays excepted: 9:00 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points. At 9:00 A. M. and 9:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque and intermediate places. 4:00 P. M. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points. At 5:30 P. M. for Geneva, Elgin, and intermediate places.
Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 9:00 A. M. train. Passengers for McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake, and intermediate points, will take the 4 P. M. train.
Sleeping cars on night trains.
E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't. jy7-1w

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.
Summer Arrangement, 1860.
7.30 A. M.—New York and Boston Express, (daily except Sunday), via the old line.
8.00 P. M.—Night Express, (daily except Saturdays) via old line.
Connecting at Toledo and Detroit with trains to all points interior to Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and all the New England and Canadas.
The 7.30 A. M. Train connects at Cleveland at 9 P. M., with steamers METROPOLIS and CITY OF BUFFALO, connecting with next morning train out of Buffalo, daily.
Salisbury's Patent Ventilation and Dusters on all day trains.
Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all the Night Trains on this route, to New York and Boston.
Tickets can be had at all Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's office, 52 Dearborn street, and at the Depot.
Trains leave Toledo at 11.15 A. M., and 10.25 P. M.; arrive in Chicago at 8.30 A. M., and 6.30 P. M.
GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agent.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Sup't. ja6'60-1y

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:
Day Express and Mail leave at 9.15 A. M., and arrive at 9.15 P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Night Express leaves at 9.15 P. M. (Saturdays excepted); arrive at 5.00 A. M. (Mondays excepted).
Peru Accommodation, 4.30 P. M. (Sundays excepted).
JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't.
W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Agent. de27

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.
For Milwaukee, La Crosse and St. Paul.
Morning Line—At 9.45 A. M., arrives at Milwaukee at 1.15 A. M., and LaCrosse the same evening.
Evening Line—At 5.30 P. M., arriving at Milwaukee at 12.30 P. M., and at La Crosse at 10.30 A. M.
Both of these trains connect at La Crosse with packet boats for St. Paul.
Waukegan train leave Waukegan at 7 A. M., arrives at Chicago at 9.50 A. M.; Leave Chicago at 5.25 P. M., arrives at Waukegan at 6.55 P. M.
Trains leave Milwaukee at 10.15 A. M., and 3.15 P. M., arriving at Chicago at 1.35 P. M., and 6.45 P. M.
APRIL 30, 1860. S. C. BALDWIN, Sup't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave and arrive Chicago as follows: Day Express leaves at 9.15 A. M., (Sundays excepted); arrives at 6 P. M., (Sundays excepted). Night Express leaves at 9.15 P. M., (Saturdays excepted); arrives at 5.50, (Mondays excepted). Mendota Accommodation leaves at 4.30 P. M., (Sundays excepted); arrive at 10.45 A. M., (Sundays excepted).
C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.
CHICAGO, April 7, 1860.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Summer Arrangement, 1860.
On and after Sunday, April 8th, 1860, two daily trains will leave the Great Central Depot at foot of Lake and South Water Streets.
8.30 A. M.—Day Express (Sundays excepted) arriving at Decatur at 3.55 P. M.; Decatur at 5.12 P. M.; Springfield at 5.10 P. M.; Jacksonville at 8.20 P. M.; Naples at 10.30 P. M.; St. Louis at 7.20 P. M.; Cairo at 10.30 P. M.; Memphis in 30 hours and New Orleans in 60 hours from Chicago.
8.15 P. M.—Night Express (Saturdays excepted) arrives at Decatur at 1.15 A. M.; Springfield at 5.30 A. M.; Jacksonville at 6.45 A. M.; Naples at 8.30 A. M.; Quincy at 10.30 A. M.; St. Louis at 7 A. M.; Cairo at 12.30 P. M.; Memphis in 28 hours, and New Orleans in 58 hours from Chicago.
Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
HYDE PARK AND WOODLAND TRAINS.
Trains leave Chicago at 6.30 A. M.; 9 A. M.; 12 M.; 3.30 P. M.
Returning will leave—

Woodlawn	6.55 A. M.	9.55 A. M.	1.00 P. M.	4.25 P. M.	6.55 P. M.
Hyde Park	7.00	10.00	1.05	4.30	7.00
Oakland	7.05	10.05	1.10	4.35	7.05
Fairview	7.08	10.08	1.13	4.38	7.08
Car Works	7.11	10.11	1.16	4.41	7.11

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.
W. S. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

FOR ROCKFORD, BELOIT, Freeport, Galena, Dubuque, Janesville, Prairie Du Chien, Oshkosh, LaCrosse, St. Paul, and all points West and North, via the
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Three daily trains leave, viz: 9.00 A. M.—Day Express; 5 P. M., for Rockford; 9.00 P. M.—Night Express.
Both express trains go directly through to all points in the North west, and connect at LaCrosse and Prairie du Chien with steamers for St. Paul, &c.
Passengers for Rockford take the Day Express or 5 P. M. train.
Sleeping Cars on night trains.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities.
Trains leaving Chicago at 6.30 P. M., Detroit at 9.20 arrive at Buffalo at 6.00 A. M., connecting with N. Y. Central & Buffalo, New York & Erie trains for New York. Tickets via this Road can be obtained at the Union Depot.
oc19-d-1y R. S. CARTER, Gen'l Manager

WET WHEAT.—Farmers take notice—I am prepared to receive and dry your damp or wet wheat, so that it will pass inspection, and store it at the usual rates, guaranteeing its soundness when delivered. Charges for drying moderate. Office at Wheeler's [illegible]. SYLVESTER MARSH.

GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!—
Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolvers, Powder, Shot, Caps, Knives, &c. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting SICK HEADACHE, of hepatic disease constituting BILIOUS HEADACHE, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anaemia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of NERVOUS HEADACHE, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named NEURALGIA.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

DRUGGIST.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

BRIDGET.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and dont be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insiduous approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

PHYSICIAN.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

MRS. JONES.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

PHYSICIAN.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

MRS. JONES.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a REAL BLESSING.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Billious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temple, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache,
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the NAUSEA and HEADACHE to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For LITERARY MEN, STUDENTS, Delicate Females, and all persons of SEDENTARY HABITS, they are valuable as a LAXATIVE.

IMPROVING THE APPETITE,

Giving TONE and VIGOR to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have

Prevented and Relieved

a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the

Absence of any Disagreeable Taste,

RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, James Barry and Margaret Barry, his wife, on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1857, executed and delivered to John Riley a certain Deed of Mortgage upon the following premises, situated in the City of Chicago, Cook County, in the State of Illinois, and described as follows, to-wit: Fifty feet on Johnson street, [illegible] ... and whereas, default has been made in the payment of certain promissory notes ... Now, therefore, I shall, on the [illegible] day of November, A. D. 1860, at the Court House door in the City of Chicago, at 10 of the clock A. M., by virtue of the power contained in said mortgage, sell said premises and all right and equity of redemption of said James Barry and Margaret Barry, their heirs and assigns therein, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash.

JOHN RILEY, Mortgagee.
JAMES A. MULLIGAN, Attorney of Mortgagee.
Chicago, Nov. 8th, 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, A. D. 1860. Francis W. Blatchford vs. Joseph Whittall. Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Joseph Whittall, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 2d day of November, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said Francis W. Blatchford and against the estate of the said Joseph Whittall for the sum of three hundred and twelve dollars and fifty-three cents, (312.53), directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Joseph Whittall shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the Term thereof to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of November, A. D. 1860, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiff and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

H. T. STEELE, Plff's Att'y.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. George Graham vs. John Frederick Tietsch.

Public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the 27th day of September, 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of said Court, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the thirtieth (30th) day of November, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county of Cook, all of the right, title and interest of the said defendant John Frederick Tietsch, in and to the following described real estate, situate in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit: Lots number thirty one (31) and thirty-two (32), in block one (1), in Sampson & Greene's Addition to Chicago, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the indebtedness due complainant under said decree, and costs, together with Master's fees, commissions and disbursements on said sale.

Dated, November 2, 1860. IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Whereas Jacob Russell and Mary H. Russell, his wife, both of the city of Chicago and State of Illinois, did execute and deliver to the undersigned their certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the second day of July, A. D. 1859, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date therewith, given by the said Jacob Russell for the sum of Fourteen Thousand Dollars, ($14,000) payable five years after the date thereof, at the City Bank in Boston, with interest ... And whereas, default has been made in the payment of the installment of interest due the second day of July, 1860, and both remain unpaid:

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that I, James C. Merrill, Trustee and Mortgagee aforesaid, of the city of Boston and State of Massachusetts, according to the terms of said mortgage, and for the purpose of realizing the principal sum secured thereby, ... I shall, in pursuance and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said mortgage, and for the uses and purposes therein expressed, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said mortgage described, to wit:

"That piece or parcel of land known and described as lot four (4), in block seventeen (17), in the fractional section fifteen (15), addition to the city of Chicago, being eighty feet (80) front on Michigan avenue and one hundred and eighty feet (180) in depth to the alley in the rear, according to the plan recorded in Cook County Registry, with the dwelling house and other improvements thereon."

JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee, Mortgagee.
J. M. PARKER, Attorney. [oc14-d184-1d]

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, in Chancery. George Graham vs. August Goeritz and John Schebner.

Public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause, on the 27th day of September 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of said Court, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the thirtieth (30th) day of November, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county of Cook, all of the right, title and interest of the said defendants August Goeritz and John Schebner, in and to the following described real estate, situate in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit: Lots thirty-one (31) and thirty-two (32), in block eight (8), in Sampson & Greene's Addition to Chicago, or so much as may be necessary to satisfy the indebtedness due complainant under said decree and costs, together with Master's fees, commissions and disbursements on said sale.

Dated, November 2, 1860. IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
[no6d289-td]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Seabrook P. Oldershaw and Rosa D. Oldershaw, his wife, of the City of Chicago, Cook County and State of Illinois, did, on the fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, execute and deliver to James O. Heyworth, of Chicago, in said County and State, a certain indenture of mortgage to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, in the said indenture described, given by one Thomas E. Blackney, of Chicago aforesaid, for the sum of five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eighty-five cents, payable twenty-four months after date, ... and whereas default has been made in the payment of the said note ... Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I shall, on Monday, the fifth day of November, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in said city of Chicago, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described premises, lands and tenements, with the appurtenances, situate in Block nineteen (19) of Johnston's subdivision of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section six (6), Township thirty-nine (39), north Range fourteen, east of the Third principal Meridian, situate in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, together with all the buildings thereon, and all the right, title and interest, equity of redemption of the said Seabrook P. Oldershaw and Rosa D. Oldershaw his wife, their heirs and assigns in and to the said premises.

JAMES O. HEYWORTH, Mortgagee.
HERVEY, ANTHONY & GALT, Att'ys for Mortgagee.
Chicago, October 12th, 1860.

The above sale is postponed until Monday, Nov. 19th, 1860, at the same hour and place.
no5-d292-td JAMES O. HEYWORTH, Mortgagee.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S.S.—Circuit Court of Cook County, January Term, 1860. Charles Macallister vs. William E. Herrick, Martha J. Herrick, his wife, and Jacob Herrick, guardian of the said William E. Herrick.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of William E. Herrick, Martha J. Herrick, and Jacob Herrick, guardian, &c., defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, Notice is hereby given to the said William E. Herrick, Martha J. Herrick, his wife, and Jacob Herrick, guardian, &c., that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof on the third day of November, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of January next, (1861), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said non-resident defendants, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of January, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
STARK & ISHAM, Compl'ts Sol'r.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Circuit Court of Cook County.—Petition for Mechanic's Lien. Frederick Brauns, use of &c., vs. Henry Nibbs.

Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will, in obedience to the mandate in a Special Execution issued in the above entitled cause, of the date, sell at public auction for cash, to the highest bidder, on the twentieth day of November, A. D. 1860, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand which the said defendant on the eighth day of March, A. D. 1859, had in the premises described as follows, to-wit:—Lot number seventy-six (76), in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west half (except the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter) and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section five (5), in Township thirty-nine (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois.

L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, October 30th, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Circuit Court of Cook County. In Chancery. James Ryan vs. Mary Welsh, et al.

Notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will, in pursuance of a decretal order of said Court sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the store of William S. Davis in the town of Northfield in said county, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1860, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following real estate, to wit: The south half of the east half and the northwest quarter of the south-east quarter of section sixteen (16), township forty-two (42) north, range twelve (12), east of the third (3) principal meridian, in the town of Northfield. Terms—one-half cash, and the balance in one year with six per cent interest, secured by mortgage on the property sold. Said land is timbered and will be sold in parcels if desired by purchasers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2, 1860. L. C. PAINE FREER,
Master in Chancery of Cook County.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. Jacob Fisher vs. Andrew T. Sherman, Francis H. Benson, Robert Merrill, Jr., Isaac P. Poinier, Potter Palmer, and Patrick F. Sheahan. Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.

Public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will, on the [illegible] day of November, A. D. 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, in said County of Cook, the following described real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of said decree, with interest and costs, together with Master's fees, disbursements and commissions on said sale, to wit: all the following described premises, situate in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, known as the northwest quarter of section seventeen (17), and the west half of the west half the northeast quarter of section seventeen (17), township forty (40), north, of range twelve (12), east of the third principal meridian. Also lot number seventeen (17) of the school section, in township forty (40) north, range twelve (12) [illegible] reservation, lying and being in the township aforesaid, with the buildings situate thereon.

IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Dated October 23d, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. George Graham vs. William Volmer.

Public notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the 27th day of September, 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of said Court, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the thirtieth day of November 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county of Cook, all of the right, title and interest of the said defendant, William Volmer, in and to the following described real estate, situate in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit: Lots number seventy-one (71) and seventy-two (72), in [illegible] Addition to Chicago, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the indebtedness due complainant under said decree and costs, together with Master's fees, commissions and disbursements on said sale.

Dated, November 2, 1860. IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, James Barry and Margaret Barry, his wife, on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1857, executed and delivered a certain Deed of Mortgage ... [illegible]

WILLIAM SAVAGE.
[illegible], Attorney for Mortgagee.

Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS:
JOHN L. SCRIPPS, CHARLES H. RAY,
WILLIAM BROSS, JOSEPH MEDILL,
ALFRED COWLES.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city by carrier, per year...
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" 3 copies...
" 6 copies...
" 10 copies...
" 20 copies, and one to getter up of club...

Money in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1860.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF ILLINOIS.

The result of the election in this State for President is presented in our columns this morning. We have collected these returns with great care, and have confidence in their accuracy. In two election precincts we understand that the vote for President was thrown out, on account of some informality, and a few other precincts were rejected on all the candidates, for similar reasons. But our tables embrace the whole vote as cast by the people. Our aggregates will therefore be a fraction larger than the footings of the Secretary of State. The following is the whole vote cast for each Presidential candidate:

Lincoln received... 172,[illegible]
Douglas " ... 160,[illegible]
Bell ... [illegible]
Breckinridge received... [illegible]

Total vote cast... [illegible]
Lincoln over Douglas... 11,[illegible]
Lincoln over all... 4,[illegible]

Four years ago the vote cast was:

For Fremont... 96,[illegible]
For Buchanan... 105,[illegible]
For Fillmore... 37,[illegible]

Total vote... 239,[illegible]
Increase in four years... 103,131

The Republicans have increased in four years 76,[illegible]
The Democrats, both wings added, 57,[illegible]
The Americans have lost... [illegible]

Illinois stands fourth in the list of voting States, being next to Ohio, and not far behind her. What a splendid vote that is for Old Abe—172,545, in his own State!

RELIEF FOR KANSAS.

There are very few who cannot do something towards ministering to the wants of the needy in Kansas. Some can contribute money to pay freight on provisions; some can give provisions; some can give sacks for shipping grain and flour; some can give material for sacks, and others can make them up; while still others may find it more convenient to give clothing, and especially such as is suitable for women and children. We venture a suggestion or two:

1. Sewing Societies in cities and villages might do valuable service by making sacks. There is scarcely a village in the country in which there is not one or more merchants who would give two or three bolts of domestic cotton for this object, especially if solicited by the ladies. The sacks should be of a size to hold about fifty pounds of flour each. When made, they should be forwarded, without delay, to W. F. M. Arny, No. 204 Lake street, Chicago. Wheat and corn are now awaiting shipment at several points merely for want of the necessary sacks. Ladies, will you not take hold of this matter earnestly?

2. There are many farmers in the country, and many grain-buyers and sellers who have a surplus of meal and gunny bags. These are wanted for the shipment of grain and beans. Such as have any to spare, cannot make a better use of them than to send them at once to Mr. Arny.

3. Beans are grown in considerable quantities in some of the Northwestern States. Let those who have them to spare contribute liberally. The cost of transportation on them will be less, in proportion to the nutrition they afford, than on anything else they can give. Dried beef will also be valuable and easy of transportation. Potatoes cost more for freight than they are worth. Sell them for what they will fetch, and invest the proceeds in other articles that will bear shipment.

—Now let every body go to work. Those who have anything to spare that can be of service to a suffering people, let them give it cheerfully. Let those who have nothing else to give, contribute their labor—the ladies in making sacks, the men in filling them and in getting provisions to the railroad stations. And let everybody remember that the Lord loveth the cheerful giver.

THE FEELING IN THE WEST.

It was hardly to be expected that upon so grave a question as that involving the dissolution of the Union, there would be entire unanimity, even in the North, where loyalty to the Union is one of the first of the political virtues; but we are astonished to find everywhere that overwhelming preponderance of opinion in favor of maintaining the integrity of the government and territory of the United States, at all hazards, which is everywhere breaking out. Our political opponents, with whom we have just fought a long and bitter contest, are in this matter, side by side with the Republicans; and though there is nowhere any disposition to act rashly, or to press the South, now in an acknowledged minority, into conditions that she may not honorably comply with, there is no lack of quiet determination to permit no dismemberment of the country, no partition of territory, no outrage upon Constitutional rights. This determination does not exhibit itself in popular excitement, in furious speeches, in the organization of minute-men, in the calling of State Conventions, nor in the miscellaneous rub-a-dubbing which comes up to us from the rebellious States; but because moderate and undemonstrative it is the more to be feared. At the proper time it will make itself known in quarters that do not now suspect its existence.

THE VOTE OF MISSOURI.

The Missouri *Democrat* of Friday last publishes returns from all the counties in the State but fourteen, showing the following aggregates: Douglas, 56,358; Bell, 55,868; Breckinridge, 29,256; Lincoln, 16,656.

Douglas now stands 490 head. The fourteen counties to hear from gave C. F. Jackson, Douglas Dem., 799 majority for Governor, over Orr, Union, in August. The latest returns, says the *Democrat*, show gains for Bell, "and it is possible, and even probable he may carry the State by a small majority."

Expulsion vs. Secession.

Editors Tribune:

The fire-eaters make it a fundamental article in their creed to assert the right of a State to secede from the Union, whenever she considers it her interest to do so. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. If a State has the right of secession, has not the Union an equal right of expulsion? If South Carolina may leave the Union at pleasure, may not Congress eject her, if they see proper? I would like to see the law or logic that proves that the right of expulsion is not as perfect as that of secession. South Carolina says that the Union oppresses her; therefore, she will go out. But why may not the Union say, "You are a turbulent mischief-maker, always creating disturbances among the members of the confederacy, and making yourself a nuisance in the national household; therefore, begone, and never again show your ugly head inside our door." I claim that the Constitutional and moral right of this nation to expel an unruly member, is as perfect as that of a State to withdraw. If the Union has not the right to turn out, neither has a State the right to go out, against the consent of the nation. And if secession and expulsion are correlative rights, would it not be meet and proper for Congress ... [illegible] by showing that most of [illegible]

[illegible]

The Southern party papers still persist in calling Mr. Hamlin a mulatto. [illegible]